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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Increased numbers of range cattle are moving to market from the Northwest. The average quality is better than a year ago, and prices are approximately 75¢ per 100 lbs. higher than at that time. Southwestern grass cattle are also appearing in considerable numbers at Missouri River markets. Feeders continue to compete with killers for cattle suitable for taking on further fat and finish.

Demand for fresh meat was moderate during the week ended September 22, but with the exception of veal the trend of prices was downward. Fresh pork loins declined $1–$4 per 100 lbs.

Butter markets were firm early in the week ending September 22, but at the high level which prices had reached, a good many operators began to lose confidence, and toward the close there was a weaker feeling, which at the very close resulted in a sharp break, particularly at Chicago. Considerable storage butter was offered and sold, and this contributed to weakness. Production is apparently decreasing, and with consumptive demand good, it is quite commonly felt that the change in the week's markets was but little more than a check on advances, and that material declines will not occur. Imports continue, although rather light.

Cheese markets gained strength during the week. There was some speculative demand from operators who look upon present price levels as safe risks. Business was largely confined to distributing markets, as sales at country points were somewhat draggy.

More than 25,500 cars of leading fruits and vegetables were forwarded from producing sections during the week ending September 22. This compares with the peak of 28,000 carloads during the last week of September, 1922. Watermelon movement decreased sharply as the season closes, and there was a decided falling off of peach shipments. Large gains, however, were reported for apples, grapes, and potatoes. Market prices of potatoes and onions showed declines under heavier arrivals, potato shipping points also closing generally weak. Cabbage held fairly steady, with apples inclined toward lower levels.

Grain market gained new strength, wheat futures gaining 1–2¢ and corn future prices advancing 3–4¢ during the week ending September 22. Cash grain prices were relatively firmer than future prices. The visible supply of wheat decreased about 6 million bushels, while corn and oat stocks showed a slight increase. Corn prices reached new high for crop year.

Feed prices tended lower. The demand was light. Increased use of substitutes and wheat for feeding purposes is reported from many sections. Production of most feeds was good. Storage of wheat feeds was rather heavy.

The hay market has developed a weaker tone in the East and Middle West. Light receipts of good quality hay caused alfalfa market to rule firm. Receipts of all hays slightly larger but principally of the lower grades.

Cotton prices moved to new high levels for the season during the week ending September 22, the high mark for October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange, 30.30¢, having been reached on Wednesday. The season's high mark for the average of quotations for No. 5 or Middling in 10 designated spot markets, 29.30¢ per lb., was reached on the same day. The chief causes of the advance were reports of unfavorable weather for the crop, unusually large exports and more optimistic reports regarding the foreign situation. The average of quotations for No. 5 in 10 designated spot markets was 28.80¢ per lb. on September 22. October future contracts during the week gained 135 points at New York and 136 points at New Orleans, the closing quotations on the 22nd being 29.25¢ at New York and 28.48¢ at New Orleans.

The weather was generally favorable for farming interests, except that persistently damp, cloudy conditions further retarded the maturity of corn in the Ohio Valley States, and too much rain in parts of the lower Great Plains was detrimental to some crops, while more moisture was needed in the far Northwestern States. The soil is in unusually fine condition for fall seeding throughout the principal winter wheat area, while further rains in the Southwest benefited ranges and stock. Much corn is still in the milk stage in Iowa, where the quality is generally poor, but the crop is mostly out of danger in the lower Missouri Valley and Great Plains. Little change was noted in the condition of cotton. Picking was interrupted by rain in the western portion of the belt, but made good progress, with favorable weather, in most localities east of the Mississippi River.

Live Stock-Meats-Wool

Grass Cattle Moving Freely.

Grass cattle from the northwestern ranges are moving to market more freely than a year ago. They are in better flesh generally and on the average are selling at the river markets and Chicago around 75¢ higher than at this time last year. As is usually the case at this season of the year, the western grass contingent is exerting pressure on grassy and short-fed native cows and heifers. The movement of southwestern grass cattle from Texas and principally from Oklahoma and Kansas pastures continues at a merry clip at Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis, and offerings from that district are in better flesh condition and are bringing better prices than a year ago.

Increased prices of western grass steers now promise greater encouragement for the western rancher than anything which has happened since the deflation period. Last year was especially discouraging because both weather and market conditions conspired to produce an adverse situation which weighed heavily on ranchers' pocketbooks. In Texas a widespread drought and a consequent shortage of grass led to enforced liquidation of cattle and sharp price breaks. In the Northwest unfavorable grazing conditions followed a winter of high feed bills, and, to make matters worse from the producers' standpoint, the consuming public, displayed considerable indifference toward grass beef. The net result of this combination of adverse circumstances a year ago was a money losing season for the cattle industry in the range states.

SOME BASIS FOR OPTIMISM.

A more optimistic set of conditions, however, are now in evidence. Increased prices over a year ago are due principally to the improved flesh condition and quality of the offerings, together with a broader outlet for the dressed product. A contributory factor is the energetic demand for stocker and feeder cattle and the resultant competition between feeder buyers and killers. This competitive feature has no doubt had considerable effect in maintaining western grass steers and she stock at a price level unevenly but rather emphatically above the level prevailing a year ago.

However, wet weather on the range which developed abundant grass and was instrumental in permitting the rancher to produce fatter cattle than during the drought period a year earlier, has also had its disadvantages. Although abundant rains made the grass luxuriant they also kept it from curing and washy grass is not productive of firm grass beef. This condition was particularly noticeable in initial arrivals of northwestern range steers and as wet weather continued shipments were delayed in the hope that dry weather and dry grass would assist in building a firmer and better dressing range steer. But practically all of the August arrivals at the River markets and Chicago were "spongy" and killers regarded them with indifference. It was at this juncture that the stimulating influence of stocker and feeder buying was felt to the greatest extent. Such buyers invaded the western contingent to satisfy a broad country demand for cattle for further finishing and, providing quality was apparent, outbid killers emphatically.

This condition was particularly noticeable at Omaha and Chicago. At the former market highly bred western grass steers sold on country account upward to $10.50 at a time when killers were taking few range steers. At Chicago feeder buyers have since the inception of the western season combed the western runs for qualitied, meaty offerings, and in most instances their bids for such kinds have exceeded the limits to which killers would go. Western ranchmen lacked this broad demand from Corn Belt finishers last year.

Increased outlet for western dressed beef over a year ago is no doubt also a part of the general expansion in domestic meat consumption. As the season progresses, the beneficial effect of dry grass shows in improved dressing percentages and killers show a preference for western grassers over grassy natives and in fact over many of the plainly bred shortfeds. So far this year the washiness of western ranges has probably made for lower dressing yields than during the corresponding period of last year, but despite this the dressed product has shown more fat and flavor. Dressing percentages at Chicago so far this season have ranged from mostly 53 to 56, and these figures were probably below the dressing yields a year ago, owing to the "dried out" condition of the cattle then. But last season's marketing had passed through a rigorous winter, which was followed by scorched pastures, and although dressing figures probably averaged higher than this year the dressed product lacked fat and flavor, deficiencies which were penalized by the beef-eating public.

Another factor making for dressed beef of improved quality this year is the fact that offerings so far have averaged younger than a year ago, a thing which makes its appeal when the beef is dispensed over the butcher's block. In dressed beef circles at Chicago, it is asserted that more western grass steers are selling in the carcass this year to the big chain stores than last year, a circumstance which probably indicates not only enlarged domestic consumption but also improved quality of the dressed product.

From July 15 until September 19, inclusive, approximately 59,000 grass cattle from the northwestern ranges arrived at Chicago compared with 53,000 during the corresponding period a year ago. Included in this year's consignments were about 1,300 grassers from the western provinces of Canada. Bulk of the western grass steers at Chicago have gone to killers and feeder buyers within a price spread at $7 to $8.25. While the average cost during this period is not available, the trade believes that figure would stand around $7.50. The average price of western grass steers selling at Chicago for slaughter and stocker and feeder purposes during August, 1922, was $6.54, and during September $6.63. So far this season killers at Chicago have paid upward to $9.50 for weighty Montanas in load lots, and numerous strings have exceeded $8.50. Feeder buyers have selected many sizable droves at $8–$8.60, paying upward to $9.15 for highly-bred, meaty Montanas. A feature in connection with western grass arrivals so far this year at Chicago has been the relatively small proportion of "tail ends," "outs," or inferior offerings in cutter flesh. Bulk of the stocker and feeder steers now available at Chicago are westerns.

CORN PROSPECTS STIMULATE BUYING.

Qualitied offerings have led the demand for further finishing purposes, but that outlet has also absorbed some plainly bred animals. Unusually wide demand for feeding cattle at Kansas City has been the principal factor in absorbing the large run of southwestern grass steers at prices considerably higher than a year ago. In recent years the country has not taken hold of these offerings with such alacrity. Maintenance of broad country buying has been stimulated by the prospect of a bumper corn crop, much of which, due to early frosts, is expected to be unfit for commercial purposes. The fact that fed beef steers and yearlings have been turning into killing channels during the greater part of the year at prices 75¢ to $1 higher than a year ago has also induced active buying of stocker and feeder cattle.

The recent tendency of Cornbelt finishers who depend in a large measure on the region west of the 100th meridian for their source of supply to pay a premium should not be ignored. Improved quality which follows the selection of pure bred herd bulls to a large extent will undoubtedly make range cattle more acceptable both to killers and to feeders. Never forgetting the inevitable recurrence of unfavorable range conditions, rigorous winters, and other adverse conditions, recent market developments have sanctioned a procedure on the part of western cattlemen which will place their industry on a quality rather than on a quantity basis. A more even daily distribution of western grass cattle receipts at market centers would also produce a beneficial effect, many in the trade believe. So far this season the Monday run of grassers at Chicago and most other market centers has been disproportionately larger, comprising more than half of the week's supply.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week Sept. 17-22, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	255	$8.53	208	$8.71	189	$8.10	237	$8.19	266	$7.64	259	$7.74
Tuesday	257	8.38	199	8.50	191	8.05	222	8.17	260	7.68	235	7.97
Wednesday	243	8.11	198	8.41	194	7.88	229	8.00	276	7.52	239	7.67
Thursday	246	8.28	194	8.55	194	7.90	215	8.09	260	7.73	248	7.64
Friday	247	8.41	194	8.80	181	7.83	225	8.15	270	7.90	226	7.81
Saturday	253	8.37	198	8.72	180	8.10	239	8.08	264	7.97	232	7.71
Average:												
Sept. 17-22, 1923	250	8.38	199	8.58	198	7.98	226	8.11	267	7.74	242	7.76
Sept. 10-15, 1923	256	8.56	204	9.07	188	8.41	235	8.53	268	7.96	243	7.97
Sept. 18-23, 1922	265	9.01	191	9.97	....	.....	214	9.11	290	8.22	238	8.71

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of September 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	12.48	12.50	11.30	12.78	12.18	12.25	10.97	12.40	.....	.....	11.68	11.77	10.74	12.28	11.74	12.00	10.71	12.28	11.50	11.50	.....
Good	11.10	11.03	10.10	11.49	10.98	11.10	10.20	11.35	7.75	7.75	10.16	10.24	9.43	10.85	10.12	10.33	9.38	11.00	10.12	10.08	.....
Medium	9.14	9.01	8.62	9.74	9.02	9.16	8.68	9.43	6.38	6.38	8.56	8.66	7.92	9.01	8.52	8.58	7.88	9.26	8.12	8.08	7.78
Common	7.20	7.13	7.00	7.83	6.88	6.90	6.62	7.32	4.88	4.88	6.90	7.04	6.26	7.37	6.88	6.88	6.25	7.39	6.25	6.25	6.20
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	12.34	12.22	11.16	12.96	11.95	12.00	10.93	12.60	9.08	9.00	11.33	11.43	10.55	12.39	11.51	11.75	10.74	12.57	11.50	11.50	.....
Good	11.01	10.80	9.90	11.57	10.72	10.88	10.10	11.44	7.62	7.62	9.80	9.92	9.17	10.62	9.90	10.00	9.28	11.04	10.12	10.08	.....
Medium	9.04	8.82	8.50	9.64	8.80	8.92	8.50	9.21	6.12	6.12	8.38	8.45	7.58	8.33	8.25	8.25	7.62	9.05	7.88	7.82	7.65
Common	7.00	6.78	6.84	7.49	6.28	6.30	6.25	6.66	4.62	4.62	6.40	6.45	5.73	6.44	6.25	6.25	5.92	6.98	5.50	5.50	6.08
Canner and cutter	4.50	4.40	4.12	4.42	3.75	3.75	3.60	3.94	2.75	2.75	4.12	4.12	3.58	3.94	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.96	3.50	3.50	3.32
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.92	10.44	.....	.....	10.65	10.62	.....	.....	8.20	8.12	9.88	9.88	.....	.....	9.55	9.78	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.94	9.52	[5] 7.24	8.13	8.75	8.52	[5] 7.38	8.64	5.45	5.35	7.78	7.75	[5] 7.13	7.68	8.05	8.20	[5] 6.90	7.71	8.25	8.25	[5] 6.20
Common and medium (all weights)	6.54	6.18			5.75	5.75			3.62	3.62	5.38	5.38			5.30	5.50			5.25	5.25	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.26	7.18	[5] 6.25	6.89	6.52	6.40	[5] 5.35	6.01	4.65	4.62	6.38	6.38	[5] 5.23	6.08	6.42	6.62	[5] 5.45	6.17	6.00	6.00	[5] 5.25
Common and medium	4.58	4.34			4.45	4.32			3.25	3.22	4.28	4.25			4.05	4.25			3.75	3.68	
Canner and cutter	3.16	2.94	3.50	3.80	2.88	2.78	3.12	3.52	2.10	2.06	2.68	2.62	2.93	3.44	2.65	2.75	2.92	3.43	2.50	2.42	2.70
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	6.44	6.11	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	4.12	4.10	5.28	5.25	.....	.....	5.68	6.00	.....	.....	5.25	5.00	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	4.51	4.26	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	2.75	2.72	3.52	3.50	.....	.....	3.65	3.80	.....	.....	3.38	3.28	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	11.08	10.75	[6] 12.32	13.09	10.25	9.68	[6] 9.95	11.24	6.25	6.22	8.18	7.88	[6] 9.15	9.97	8.50	8.35	[6] 9.55	9.82	8.30	8.15	[6] 8.55
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	9.82	9.45			7.65	7.05			6.00	6.00	7.58	7.30			7.25	7.25			7.00	6.95	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.72	6.72	[7] 5.98	6.72	7.40	6.80	[7] 6.10	6.46	5.62	5.60	6.40	6.38	[7] 5.88	6.47	6.25	6.25	[7] 6.90	6.61	5.40	5.25	[7] 5.45
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	7.28	7.25	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.38	3.35	4.72	4.62	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.55	5.28	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.25	3.22	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	3.50	3.58	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	7.25	7.45	6.85	7.72	6.50	6.50	6.44	7.12	5.00	4.92	7.18	7.25	6.93	7.85	7.18	7.50	7.00	7.72	6.48	6.60	5.88
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.52	6.49	5.70	6.64	6.00	6.00	5.38	6.07	4.88	4.82	6.30	6.38	6.18	6.22	6.25	6.32	6.38	6.59	5.75	5.98	5.25
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	4.17	4.12	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.00	2.95	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.02	4.12	.....	.....	3.50	3.65	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.38	4.25	4.45	5.07	4.11	4.10	3.98	4.54	3.25	3.25	4.38	4.38	4.66	4.94	4.62	4.62	4.32	4.78	3.38	3.38	3.75
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.89	5.88	4.70	4.68	5.78	5.88	6.35	6.36	6.15	6.25	6.56	6.46	5.25	5.25	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price, not average)	9.20	9.65	10.55	18.25	9.00	9.60	10.65	18.25	8.70	9.25	8.65	9.10	9.85	17.80	8.50	9.25	9.80	17.60	8.65	9.10	9.90
Bulk of sales	8.35	8.52	8.94	11.04	8.62	9.06	10.07	11.87	8.29	8.77	8.15	8.41	9.26	11.27	7.78	8.14	8.55	10.62	7.72	7.92	8.64
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	8.48	8.75	9.32	11.36	8.42	8.72	9.92	11.47	8.35	8.85	8.20	8.39	9.07	11.08	7.96	8.35	8.90	10.91	7.92	8.26	8.86
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	8.76	9.10	9.85	11.78	8.62	9.05	10.05	11.94	8.39	8.95	8.39	8.66	9.18	11.35	8.12	8.61	9.12	11.19	8.10	8.43	9.19
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	8.48	8.84	10.00	11.82	8.40	8.80	10.02	11.95	8.28	8.71	8.11	8.44	9.15	11.20	7.90	8.39	9.31	11.32	8.22	8.60	9.53
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	8.20	8.62	9.71	11.51	7.85	8.32	9.85	11.68	7.28	7.50	7.65	7.88	9.08	[11] 8.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.07	8.56	9.52
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	7.69	7.80	8.08	10.30	7.24	7.54	7.91	9.80	6.12	6.25	7.08	7.08	7.83	9.76	7.57	7.70	8.00	10.24	7.23	7.29	7.81
Rough	7.25	7.35	7.48	9.83	7.05	7.25	7.47	9.18	5.29	5.38	6.61	6.43	7.50	8.92	7.36	7.48	7.60	9.88	6.88	7.08	7.46
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	6.92	7.38	9.10	10.94	7.40	8.04	9.45	11.02	5.77	6.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.40	7.58	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.06	6.25	8.88	10.32	.....	.....	6.72	6.36	9.00	10.46	5.96	6.06	8.12	10.04	6.75	7.68	9.11
Sheep and lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	13.26	13.19	13.88	11.62	12.42	12.38	12.50	10.54	11.45	11.45	12.51	12.45	13.44	10.96	12.46	12.60	13.64	11.36	12.25	12.20	12.86
All weights, cull and common	10.58	10.55	11.02	8.87	9.30	9.35	8.75	7.14	9.00	9.02	9.38	9.48	9.82	7.75	9.95	10.05	10.92	8.82	9.68	9.42	9.38
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	10.25	10.20	10.55	8.78	9.38	9.60	9.38	[11] 7.23	9.50	9.50	9.36	9.32	9.62	7.68	9.50	9.40	9.88	8.00	9.20	9.02	9.28
Wethers (2-year-old and over), medium-prime	7.38	7.40	7.70	6.64	6.25	6.25	7.05	[11] 5.69	6.38	6.38	6.88	6.58	7.10	6.12	7.00	6.80	7.00	6.16	6.52	6.55	6.15
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.42	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	5.00	4.98	.....	.....	4.52	4.65	.....	.....	4.68	4.62	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.38	2.38	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.02	2.05	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.96	12.92	13.11	10.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.58	.....	.....	.....	12.57	10.10	12.45	12.43	12.84	10.32	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.

[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.

[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 20–25, 1920, Sept. 19–24, 1921, and Sept. 18–23, 1922.

[4] No comparable grade in former classification.

[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.

[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.

[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.

[8] Date previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750-1,000 pounds in former classification.

[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.

[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are average of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.

[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Fresh Meat Trade Fair.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

General trade conditions in the wholesale fresh meat market were fairly satisfactory to the selling side during the week ended September 21. As a rule supplies were about normal, and although the demand was not brisk it was at most points sufficient to make fair clearances possible. The Jewish holiday which occurred on Thursday had a slight depressing effect, which was particularly noticeable at Boston and Philadelphia. Prices were quite irregular. In general, beef was weak to 50¢ lower, declines of $1 being registered in some instances. Veal prices were strong at eastern markets, where advances ranged all the way from $1–$4 per 100 lbs. Chicago reported a firm market at unchanged prices. Lamb prices were very irregular, movements ranging all the way from $1 declines to $4 advances. Mutton prices showed similar irregularities. The market for pork was generally weak, a condition which was especially marked at Chicago. Loin prices broke $1–$4, whereas shoulder cuts ranged from weak to $1 lower.

Beef.—Supplies of beef were generally normal and as a rule included a fair assortment of grades. New York had an especially liberal proportion of choice steer beef, both yearling and mature kinds being represented. Trade was moderately active but as a rule the demand was not sufficiently brisk to prevent declines of 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. Up to Tuesday New York had received 910 quarters of Canadian beef, and Philadelphia reported two or three cars of beef from the same source on sale. A fair clearance was made at all points.

Veal.—There was quite a brisk inquiry for veal, particularly at Atlantic seaboard markets. Supplies as a rule were limited and the trend of prices rather sharply upward. Boston reported advances of $3–$4 for the week, with New York $2–$5 higher and Philadelphia $1–$3 higher. At New York a few choice white meated vealers brought $27. Although Chicago kept the limited stock moving well, prices remained unchanged.

Lamb.—Early in the week the tone of the lamb market was strong and moderate advances were scored at some points. Buyers were reluctant, however, to follow the market up, and by midweek declines were the rule. At some points, notably at New York, a scarcity of common grade lambs was responsible for advances of from $2–$4 per 100 lbs. whereas good and choice grades declined $1–$2. In general the lamb market closed weak.

Mutton.—The quality of most of the mutton offered was not only below normal, but as a rule was not sufficiently high to satisfy buyers' demands. New York had a few choice wether carcasses of desirable weight and these sold readily at advanced prices. Lower grades were generally weak and anywhere from $1–$3 lower.

Pork.—Supplies of pork were nowhere excessive, but trade was of such a character that sellers were as a rule on the defensive. Declines were fairly general. Loins sold from $1–$4 lower, Chicago showing the greatest weakness. Shoulder cuts were weak to $1 lower. New York reported a rather liberal movements of pork out of freezers, at prices materially higher than those prevailing when the pork was frozen.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of Sept. 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Hams, No. 1 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	24.50	23.88	24.50	29.96
Hams, No. 2 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	21.50	21.50	22.50	27.67
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.00	13.00	14.75	17.46
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.88	30.25	34.50	39.25
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.75	24.25	28.00	29.83
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.62	13.88	16.62	18.54
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.12	11.50	13.12	14.46
Pure lard, tierces	15.25	15.25	13.25	17.13
Compound lard, tierces	14.12	14.12	11.75	13.96

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 20–25, 1920, Sept. 19–24, 1921, and Sept. 18–23, 1922.

Canadian Beef Received at Boston.

Under date of September 21, Boston reports an importation of beef from Manitoba, Canada, consisting of 112 quarters weighing 22,292 pounds and valued at $2,332.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of September 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.75	18.85	17.25	20.70	20.40	20.55	19.35	21.68
Good	17.50	17.70	16.20	18.93	19.00	19.25	17.70	19.05
Medium	15.30	15.80	14.40	15.85	15.40	14.90	14.70	16.15
Common	11.80	12.35	11.30	12.28	12.35	11.90	11.40	13.50
Cow—								
Good	12.80	13.20	12.30	14.08	.....	.....	14.00	14.50
Medium	11.20	11.50	10.30	12.20	11.70	11.70	11.85	13.12
Common	8.00	8.00	8.55	9.90	10.35	10.25	10.10	11.31
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.83	[3] 11.16
Common	7.68	8.05	7.00	8.71	8.34	8.25	6.94	9.37
Veal:								
Choice	21.50	20.70	20.50	22.80	24.80	23.00	22.10	25.65
Good	19.50	18.70	18.50	20.33	21.30	19.50	19.00	22.57
Medium	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.73	16.40	14.00	15.00	18.33
Common	10.00	10.00	11.90	13.33	13.10	11.00	11.50	13.87
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.00	18.50	18.75	[2] 18.38	20.00	20.00	20.50	[2] 19.50
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	25.80	29.00	29.50	32.83	29.90	30.20	29.50	33.97
10–12 lbs. average	23.60	26.80	27.50	30.70	28.20	28.40	27.40	32.13
12–14 lbs. average	20.80	23.20	24.00	27.60	25.20	24.80	24.20	29.10
14–16 lbs. average	18.10	20.40	20.50	24.43	22.80	23.00	21.00	25.27
16 lbs. and over	15.00	16.10	16.80	[2] 15.70	20.60	19.80	18.60	[2] 18.10
Shoulders:								
Skinned	12.35	12.85	14.55	18.35	12.50	12.05	16.40	19.13
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	10.75	10.75	12.75	15.73	11.95	11.50	14.10	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.25	10.25	11.50	14.63	11.10	10.50	.....	[3] 17.50
Butts:								
Boston style	17.60	17.60	18.15	22.88	17.10	16.30	19.00	23.70
Spare ribs	9.70	9.20	11.60	[2] 10.32	9.50	10.00	12.00	[2] 10.00
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	28.70	27.90	29.30	26.00	29.50	29.50	29.90	26.60
Good	26.70	25.90	27.20	23.87	27.90	28.00	27.40	24.43
Medium	25.10	23.90	24.40	21.40	24.50	23.70	24.40	21.73
Common	21.60	21.20	18.00	16.90	21.00	18.20	20.20	17.87
Mutton:								
Good	17.20	19.60	16.00	13.42	15.50	15.20	15.60	14.27
Medium	14.20	16.80	13.00	11.22	13.00	13.00	13.50	12.50
Common	10.30	12.30	8.50	8.37	10.60	10.30	10.00	9.33

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Sept. 20–25, 1920; Sept. 19–24, 1921; and Sept. 18–23, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week September 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	1,104	1,725	1,506	17.1	27.7	25.5	1,079	1,125	1,081	$7.60	$7.29	$7.00
901–1,000 lbs.	1,040	1,133	1,090	16.2	18.2	18.4	949	948	946	6.91	6.84	6.84
801–900 lbs.	1,510	1,120	967	23.5	18.0	16.3	848	836	859	6.55	6.76	6.25
701–800 lbs.	584	949	885	9.1	15.2	15.0	771	749	743	6.34	5.74	6.12
700 lbs. down	2,195	1,300	1,469	34.1	20.9	24.8	595	576	572	5.89	5.87	5.88
Total	6,433	6,227	5,917	100.0	100.0	100.0	811	862	843	6.68	6.71	6.54

There is a general tendency to increase the onion acreage in the Gun Swamp section, Allegan County, Mich., according to recent reports. The 1921 acreage was estimated at 390 acres, and in 1922 approximately 600 acres. The 1923 acreage is placed between 800 and 900 acres. A number of sheds were in course of construction on September 8, to be used as curing sheds and probably as temporary storages.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week September 15-21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	8,656	87.2	8	200.0	48,475	174.6
Denver	8,135	93.9	1,184	.....	37,756	189.9
East St. Louis	11,195	169.5	2,013	.....	4,183	206.9
Fort Worth	3,399	79.2	729	.....	2,891	283.7
Indianapolis	1,543	111.3	313	53.4	237	53.0
Kansas City	42,488	117.1	14,765	.....	17,194	94.1
Oklahoma City	2,139	64.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	29,475	110.9	53	.....	53,325	122.6
St. Joseph	16,029	130.2	168	92.3	3,693	65.6
St. Paul	12,879	127.8	2,072	86.7	1,825	51.1
Sioux City	15,187	164.0	1	.4	567	36.8
Wichita	3,796	179.0	1,208	406.7	5,888	484.2
Total	144,921	123.5	22,514	314.6	176,034	158.5
State destination:						
California	.....	.....	965	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	2,653	266.4	219	.....	27,705	.....
Illinois	26,825	159.5	7,482	.....	19,768	149.3
Indiana	6,280	132.2	726	94.0	18,066	266.5
Iowa	39,258	132.1	4,774	249.3	30,726	154.5
Kansas	9,611	96.0	317	47.2	8,138	195.8
Kentucky	254	58.2	.....	.....	310	25.4
Louisiana	56	114.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	228	55.5	.....	.....	104	35.7
Michigan	715	66.1	214	.....	12,172	144.9
Minnesota	1,058	92.9	662	116.8	627	33.4
Missouri	16,991	107.6	2,643	.....	21,827	103.7
Nebraska	27,221	130.6	2,480	.....	23,103	112.2
New Jersey	.....	.....	282	.....	.....	.....
New York	165	161.8	227	132.7	3,770	273.4
North Dakota	170	293.1	.....	.....	111	66.5
Ohio	4,583	107.9	438	.....	7,856	159.3
Oklahoma	1,411	44.0	140	61.9	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,781	58.2	.....	.....	104	.....
South Dakota	2,692	209.2	106	98.1	115	24.8
Texas	2,240	87.9	839	.....	674	79.7
Utah	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	78	147.2	.....	.....	203	203.0
West Virginia	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	154	38.0	.....	.....	655	99.8
Wyoming	154	244.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	144,921	123.5	22,514	314.6	176,034	158.5

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Sept. 21, 1923	1,053,195	134,814	884,534
Same period one year ago	1,029,781	63,124	704,631
Same period two years ago	625,093	41,432	701,767
Same period three years ago	702,009	47,745	1,224,885
Current period as per cent of average of three pervious periods	134.0	265.6	100.8

Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection, August, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Brooklyn	6,162	6,139	35,235	2	.....
Buffalo	9,469	3,578	10,291	.....	76,052
Chicago	179,428	46,225	211,146	100	577,742
Cleveland	9,441	8,578	10,698	.....	83,236
Fort Worth	41,063	51,345	7,881	329	20,207
Jersey City	4,853	9,010	35,558	.....	57,786
Kansas City	133,716	59,340	78,044	598	249,973
National Stock Yards	34,096	15,902	37,557	228	129,850
New York	28,832	41,185	135,158	114	84,074
Omaha	68,116	5,597	111,961	1	228,189
Philadelphia	10,088	6,705	25,473	.....	87,911
St. Louis	16,317	4,508	7,332	.....	139,709
Sioux City	22,474	1,538	5,538	.....	138,678
South St. Joseph	33,854	8,767	37,742	20	117,050
South St. Paul	18,268	33,899	21,638	.....	116,789
All other establishments	203,737	100,327	185,328	205	1,448,843
Total:					
August, 1923	820,514	402,643	956,580	1,687	3,556,039
August, 1922	761,125	344,968	1,023,787	656	2,887,755
8 months ended August, 1923	5,798,043	3,052,234	7,599,841	11,570	34,548,970
8 months ended August, 1922	5,359,332	2,789,280	7,194,604	5,423	27,515,133

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, August, 1923, 255. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 158,672,582 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 32,106,308 pounds. Corresponding inspections for August, 1922: Lard, 132,019,217 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 30,704,867 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Sale Prices of Pure-Bred Cattle, 1922.

Sale prices of pure-bred dairy cattle were relatively higher in 1922 than those of any other kind of pure-bred animals, according to a recent survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although prices were not high compared with the peak reached in 1920, the averages indicate that cattle have apparently been produced at a profit to the dairymen. Reports were received on a total of 7,597 dairy animals representing five breeds, as follows: Holstein 2,796, Guernsey 2,160, Jersey 1,975, Ayrshire 509, Brown Swiss 157.

Average prices received by breeds, including all ages and both sexes, at both private and auction sales were: Ayrshires, $181.73; Brown Swiss, $123.53; Guernseys, $273.36; Holsteins, $187.15; and Jerseys, $186.50. All of the Brown Swiss reported were disposed of at private sales. Comparing the private and auction sale prices of the breeds, these data show that the difference in the prices received by the two methods is so small that in 1922 a heavy auction sale expense was not justified.

The highest prices by breeds indicated by the reports were Ayrshire, $3,000; Brown Swiss, $500; Guernsey, $7,500; Holstein, $5,000; and Jersey, $5,000.

Of the 7,597 animals reported, 3,187, or nearly one-half, sold at a price above $150. This number was divided by breeds as follows: Ayrshire, 185; Brown Swiss, 35; Guernsey, 979; Holstein, 1,068; and Jersey, 920.

It has been sufficiently demonstrated in almost every community in the United States that it pays well to use good type pure-bred sires.

This report indicates that pure-bred sires may be had at reasonable prices.

Sale Prices of Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle in 1922, by Breeds.

Name of breed.		Bulls under 1 year old.		Bulls over 1 year old and under 3.		Bulls over 3 years old.		Females under 1 year old.		Females over 1 and under 3 years old.		Cows over 3 years old.		Age and sex not given.		Number sold at a price above $150.	Average price of all ages and both sexes.	
		Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.		Auction and private separate.	Auction and private combined.
Ayrshire	A[1]	5	$95.60	3	$89.17	1	$1,010.00	2	$320.00	14	$242.50	21	$149.50	3	$107.00	15	$188.80	.....
	P[2]	105	170.29	36	199.89	9	379.17	65	114.65	82	223.22	130	169.28	33	212.02	170	180.98	$181.73
Guernsey	A	63	134.64	48	195.58	12	653.75	73	185.81	130	302.32	144	470.95	55	277.45	332	307.92	.....
	P	487	140.09	145	300.40	29	556.03	139	165.66	173	261.38	231	444.91	431	301.33	647	262.26	273.36
Holstein	A	187	122.60	75	144.05	9	283.44	137	130.91	348	183.45	403	206.65	33	169.26	506	173.59	.....
	P	545	195.52	269	226.71	21	125.18	125	114.40	228	208.54	211	217.22	205	187.81	562	197.23	187.15
Jersey	A	19	79.66	28	113.93	4	290.00	248	117.69	239	185.58	210	368.35	205	115.91	294	189.42	.....
	P	140	152.88	122	226.38	15	578.17	89	114.54	150	179.84	251	233.07	255	135.09	626	183.77	186.50
Brown Swiss	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	P	58	79.90	24	136.25	2	500.00	22	105.45	24	175.96	26	146.04	1	150.00	35	123.53	123.53

[1] A—Auction sales. [2] P—Private sales.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week September 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	84,760	24,394	60,366	157,199	38,156	119,048	144,270	70,058	74,212
Denver [1]	13,665	9,916	2,745	6,484	1,284	4,642	83,657	61,806	2,304
East St. Louis	46,404	25,952	20,163	86,916	49,860	39,828	16,078	4,794	9,818
Fort Worth [1]	32,186	9,233	23,179	10,304	2,575	6,409	11,810	9,736	1,693
Indianapolis [1]	13,617	8,037	4,962	45,754	21,340	25,718	4,767	2,771	1,633
Kansas City	108,935	58,851	41,374	82,259	26,279	54,995	74,405	38,039	32,762
Oklahoma City	9,881	2,604	7,117	9,479	1,093	9,019	140	29	140
Omaha	53,941	33,697	18,437	35,830	4,686	31,017	101,402	58,986	36,676
St. Joseph [1]	17,569	7,302	10,116	34,612	8,006	26,710	16,305	5,792	10,279
St. Paul [1]	36,284	18,411	16,383	39,704	7,077	31,096	21,025	9,109	11,199
Sioux City	23,402	17,602	5,672	26,533	8,633	20,102	3,798	594	2,526
Wichita [1]	8,650	7,756	2,100	15,793	3,557	11,241	6,893	7,581	249
Total	444,294	223,755	212,614	550,867	172,596	379,320	484,570	269,295	183,491
Total Sept. 10–13, 1923	393,682	208,074	180,245	573,007	191,176	381,902	349,556	205,740	139,450
Total Sept. 18–23, 1922	457,249	228,847	202,270	394,585	109,789	286,502	310,727	150,248	152,027

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 21.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week September 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.	Week Sept. 17–22, 1923.	Week Sept. 10–15, 1923.	Week Sept. 18–23, 1922.
Choice and prime	1,093	2,036	7,356	3.7	9.8	30.6	1,264	1,221	1,150	$12.32	$12.28	$11.15
Good	16,290	12,782	11,309	55.8	61.5	47.0	1,070	1,083	1,007	10.92	10.74	10.08
Medium	10,421	4,619	3,557	35.7	22.2	14.8	962	1,007	982	9.75	9.11	8.70
Common	1,394	1,347	1,820	4.8	6.5	7.6	963	962	963	7.42	7.00	7.05
Total	29,198	20,784	24,042	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,034	1,072	1,044	10.44	10.36	10.04

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Sept. 22 amounted to 1,000 bales, weighing 364,063 lbs., valued at $71,440. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 1,122 bales weighing 400,296 lbs., valued at $181,339.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in Transit, July and August, 1922 and 1923, and September 2 to September 22, 1923.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.]

Commodity.	Unit.	July and August.		1923. Preliminary.		
		1922	1923. Prelimi-	Week ending Sept. 8.	Week ending Sept. 15.	Week ending Sept. 22.
Exports:	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
Barley	Bu.	4,604	3,387	1,280	334	350
Corn	do.	26,414	1,911	262	108	158
Oats	do.	5,944	290	77	23	47
Rye	do.	7,399	5,069	504	177	1,214
Wheat	do.	48,682	23,041	4,775	3,297	2,833
Wheat flour	Bbls.	2,090	2,158	234	282	215
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	7,675	7,118	39	247	42
Wheat flour	Bbls.	298	247	(1)	3	2
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	21,073	24,084	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,077	1,432	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than 500.

Dairy and Poultry

Advance in Butter Prices Checked.

The rapid advance in butter prices during the first two weeks in September brought about by the failure of production to hold up as was expected was checked during the week ending September 22 by conditions which arose in consequence of the rise in prices itself. In the first place, as prices advanced an increasing number of operators began to lose confidence in the situation. Buyers began to work closer to requirements, and those receivers who before had been indifferent about selling except at larger premiums began to look for outlets for their surplus, and the speculator was as much inclined to sell as buy.

HIGHER PRICES BRING OUT STORAGE BUTTER.

This in itself was sufficient to give the market a much weaker appearance, but there was another factor which probably played an equally important part. The advance of top scores to 47–48 cents furnished an excellent opportunity for the movement of butter which during June and most of July had been stored at a cost under 40 cents. Seeing a profit of 3 to 5 cents, many owners of storage butter began to look for buyers, and many users either began to draw on their own stocks or purchased on the market. This relieved the shortage of fresh stocks to such an extent as to not only check the advance but in some cases bring about a decline. In all other respects the market showed little change. Production continues to show a decrease from week to week. According to the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association, reporting for 104 plants for the week ending September 15, there was a decrease of 6.97 per cent compared with the week before and an increase of 6.69 per cent compared with a year ago. The receipts at the four markets from week to week remain about the same. That the decrease in the make is not reflected in the receipts is at least partly explained by the fact that a part of the receipts are storage butter shipped to the larger markets for sale. The out of storage movement was rapidly increased and was only slightly smaller than last year. Consumption, in spite of some complaints from distributors nearest the consumer, is reported holding up well. In fact, practically the only change in the market from a purely statistical standpoint was an increase of some 13,000 tubs in the trading stocks of the four markets, and these can be accounted for by the lull in trading due to lack of confidence on the part of the buyers.

Realizing this, many of the trade, especially the more conservative, believe that the current indications were no more than a check to the advances. Few expected material declines and some looked for an early reaction to a firmer position.

With importations light and the Danish markets at 42–42½¢ c. i. f. foreign butter played a very small part in the control of domestic prices. Arrivals at New York during the week included several cars of Canadian butter which were moved at 46–46½, 2,015 boxes of unsalted Argentine, and 3,199 casks of Baltic butter which was largely Latvian, Siberian, and Lithuanian. More Canadian was offered at 35–37¢ Montreal, and further purchases were expected. The Argentine unsalted was offered at 34¢ in bond, but no sales of this or the Baltic butter were reported.

Cheese Markets Gain Strength Under Heavier Demand.

As compared with previous weeks, the feeling on the large wholesale distributing cheese markets showed considerable improvement during the week ending September 22. This was not noticeable at first, but as the week progressed and more inquiry for cheese was received the markets steadily gained strength and closed in a fairly firm position. With prevailing prices at all markets below replacement costs and a general feeling among dealers that lower country costs are hardly probable, at least in the near future, asking prices were more firmly held to and in the west were advanced a fraction of a cent on the more popular styles. In the majority of cases dealers became less anxious to sell except on their own terms. In the east the same firm condition that has existed for some weeks past on New York State cheese continued during the week under review.

The increased demand toward the close of the week was principally for Twins at Chicago and Boston. At Philadelphia and New York Daisies were the more popular style. In contrast to preceding weeks the demand was more or less of a speculative nature. Many dealers having arrived at the conclusion that lower price levels would not be reached for some little time to come and not

having a sufficient supply of early-made goods to take care of their future requirements took advantage of many of the local offerings made by those who had sufficient stocks and were willing to take a small profit. Thus, a good share of the movement of cheese was among dealers on the various markets. In consequence there was but little purchasing of supplies at country points by distributing markets dealers, a fact that is substantiated by reports from western producing sections that trade was quiet throughout the week. In but few cases did actual users of cheese buy other than small lots nor take on supplies ahead of their actual current needs. In the west the demand from the south showed a little improvement over last week but it is not as yet up to the standard of previous years, and in the opinion of many, if a marked improvement is not shown in the near future, its influence will be felt, especially at Wisconsin shipping points. Medium and undergrade cheese was in liberal supply and rather hard to move on eastern markets, but at Chicago an active demand, principally from the south, and light supplies held these grades in a firm position.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

September 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.
92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	47	47½	48	47½	48
Tuesday	47	47½	48	47½	48½
Wednesday	47	47½	48	47½	48
Thursday	47	47½	48	47½	48
Friday	47	47½	48	47½	48½
Saturday	46½	45½	47½	47½	48½
Average:					
Sept. 17–22, 1923	46.92	47.17	47.92	47.50	48.25
Sept. 10–15, 1923	46.25	46.63	47.25	46.58	48.05
Sept. 18–23, 1922	42.08	39.83	42.58	41.58	47.33

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	25½–26½	23¾–24	26½–27½	26½	.....
Tuesday	25½–26½	23¾–24	26½–27½	27	24¾
Wednesday	25½–26½	23¾–24	26½–27½	26¼	24¾
Thursday	25½–26½	24 –24½	26½–27½	26	.....
Friday	25¾–26½	24 –24½	26½–27½	26	24½
Saturday	25¾–26½	24 –24½	26½–27½	26	24½
Average:					
Sept. 17–22, 1923	26.04	24.06	27.00	26.29	24.56
Sept. 10–15, 1923	26.04	23.83	27.00	26.30	24.03
Sept. 18–23, 1922	23.50	21.00	23.08	24.12	20.38

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
Monday	46½	Friday	45
Tuesday	46½	Saturday	45
Wednesday	45½		
Thursday	45½	Average	45.67

Imports of Dairy Products and Eggs During August, 1923.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Milk and cream, condensed and evaporated.	Casein.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dozens.
Denmark	507,040	18,263	2,100	.....	.....
France	110	71,948	.....	121,264	.....
Germany	.....	90,107	.....	29,974	.....
Greece	3,228	120,406	.....	.....	.....
Italy	41	2,054,773	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	87,360	339,983	103,681	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	2,303,050	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	11,200	45,441	56,459	24,640	.....
Canada	334,657	152,120	1,443,465	.....	24,108
Argentina	.....	209,941	.....	471,993	.....
New Zealand	107,408	.....	.....	67,200	.....
Other countries	2,142	136,298	.....	77,838	7,464
Total:					
Aug., 1923	1,053,186	5,542,330	1,605,708	792,909	31,572
Aug., 1922	75,671	3,765,139	392,799	1,070,120	87,315
Jan.-Aug., 1923	13,957,031	34,598,180	7,162,805	21,912,036	230,976
Jan.-Aug., 1922	2,646,189	23,207,007	1,464,174	9,269,414	768,735

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Sept. 17-22, 1923.	Sept. 10-15, 1923.	Sept. 18-23, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Receipts for week	12,319,438	13,339,258	10,416,221
Receipts since Jan. 1	518,150,326	505,830,888	507,448,709
Put into cold storage	2,593,003	1,710,051	949,494
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,885,593	3,215,378	3,572,908
Change during week	−292,590	−1,505,327	−2,623,414
Total holdings	50,007,687	50,300,277	59,105,714
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,266,677	4,472,446	4,530,025
Receipts since Jan. 1	163,205,874	158,939,197	147,491,956
Put into cold storage	1,144,873	1,143,937	1,006,071
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,567,887	1,312,629	1,973,232
Change during week	−413,014	−168,692	−967,161
Total holdings	23,165,292	23,588,306	18,966,250
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,591,464	4,508,844	4,279,462
Receipts since Jan. 1	176,092,923	171,501,459	136,155,868
Put into cold storage	1,513,732	1,538,753	1,558,459
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,481,009	2,443,191	1,606,140
Change during week	−967,277	−904,438	−47,681
Total holdings	24,272,505	25,239,782	18,902,211
Eggs.			
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Receipts for week	251,082	255,173	175,727
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,516,928	14,265,846	14,172,240
Put into cold storage	49,225	40,440	17,464
Withdrawn from cold storage	164,032	143,663	187,359
Change during week	−114,807	−103,223	−169,895
Total holdings	4,104,454	4,219,261	4,226,739

Exports of Dairy Products and Eggs During August, 1923.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine, animal and vegetable.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dozens.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,560	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418,800	11,374
Germany	76	.....	.....	.....	14,933	25,263	9,983
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,913	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	31,576	.....	.....	3,644,037	11,193
Canada	1,565	327,725	33,517	22,484	6,124	52,128	5,769
Panama	50,671	13,550	13,840	94,440	191,130	236,370	1,850
Other Central America	32,905	3,520	22,319	18,114	65,165	44,524	1,551
Mexico	57,471	2,814	49,090	756,023	102,066	144,604	4,513
Cuba	47,597	100	62,209	1,070,060	1,986,146	263,866	11,065
Other West Indies	96,399	42,395	56,962	7,596	72,779	77,676	1,138
Peru	36,388	.....	7,215	.....	29,010	469,340	6,160
British India	.....	.....	112	.....	5,945	69,606	.....
China	2,850	.....	7,765	.....	228,600	147,984	6,904
Hongkong	250	.....	2,460	.....	277,490	.....	692
Japan	9,300	.....	1,475	.....	834,956	113,089	18,053
Philippine Islands	13,050	.....	3,580	360	448,946	471,632	1,490
Other countries	26,885	20,536	3,691	14,790	349,147	347,962	7,404
Total:							
Aug., 1923	375,407	410,640	295,811	1,983,867	4,612,437	6,648,354	99,139
Aug., 1922	1,169,181	57,817	377,800	2,217,511	3,220,183	8,026,531	289,737
Jan.-Aug., 1923	4,128,445	3,136,771	7,093,443	18,196,499	35,263,439	75,066,753	1,673,234
Jan.-Aug., 1922	8,411,144	1,121,778	3,724,533	19,403,901	41,612,040	97,415,875	5,283,627

Crop Forecasts for Yugoslavia.

The 1923 wheat crop of Yugoslavia is estimated at 61,876,000 bushels as compared with 48,250,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 13,626,000 bushels, or 28 per cent. Barley production is forecasted at 14,330,000 bushels as compared with 13,050,000 in 1922, and oats production at 19,359,000 bushels as compared with 16,200,000 bushels last year. The rye crop, however, will be considerably reduced, the estimate for 1923 being 5,900,000 bushels as compared with a production of 7,100,000 bushels in 1922.

Fruits and Vegetables

Potato Markets Depressed.

A feature of wholesale fruit and vegetable markets during the third week of September was the relapse in potato prices. Onions also declined from their previous high levels; cabbage prices held firm; cantaloupes closed weaker, and fall fruits showed no decided price tendency.

The week's apple shipments increased 46 per cent. Grapes gained 32 per cent and potatoes another 15 per cent. Movement of plums and prunes was very active from Idaho. In spite of the decrease of 1,300 cars in peach shipments and 450 cars in watermelons, aggregate output of 15 important fruits and vegetables reached the high total of 25,553 cars. Peak of shipments during 1922 was about 28,000 cars the last week of September.

Potatoes.—The September estimated increase of 10 million bushels in the total potato crop (chiefly in eastern States), combined with a sharp gain in shipments, has tended to drepess the market. In some producing sections and in certain large markets prices are back again to the level of September 1, or even lower. A return of warm weather in most parts of the country also tends to hinder the sales of late potatoes. Most of the terminal markets were slow and dull, with actual price declines of 25c–50¢ per 100 pounds during the week ending September 24, New Jersey round whites and Green Mountains being about the only stock to remain in a firm position. Light wire inquiry, few sales, limited haulings, and much stock going into storage were characteristics of many shipping points as digging of the fall crop progressed.

Comparisons with recent seasons show that, in 1921, heaviest shipments of potatoes occurred during the second week of October, when 12,000 carloads were forwarded. In 1922 the last week of September saw a peak movement of 8,000 cars. Total shipments during the past week increased 15 per cent to 6,420 cars. A curve representing carlot movement declines sharply from September 1 to 8, and then rises continuously and more sharply since that time. Prices trended gently upward the first half of the month, but have now turned downward, reflecting plainly the rather heavy supplies in consuming centers.

Chicago is a good example of the ups and downs of the potato market, although some of the carlot arrivals in that city are reshipped. During the past month the weekly receipts in Chicago were 423, 672, 478, and 699 cars, respectively. On September 4, Minnesota Early Ohios ranged $1.35–$1.50 per 100 pounds in that market, gradually strengthening during the next week. By the middle of the month partly-graded Ohios were bringing $1.25–$1.40 and Northern round whites had declined to $1.65–$1.75. On September 24 the range for Northern round whites and Ohios was only $1–$1.35. The heavy burden of 700 cars in one week was very manifest. Arrivals in Chicago during the same four weeks last season were 470, 442, 255, and 579 cars, respectively, and prices generally were lower.

Best Idaho sacked Rurals declined to a close of $1.75–$1.80 on the Chicago carlot market. Peoples Russets, from western Colorado, were weak in Kansas City at $1.50, and southern Colorado Brown Beautys sold lower in St. Louis at $2.10. Highest price at the end of the week was $2.55–$2.85 for Philadelphia jobbing sales of sacked Long Island Green Mountains.

Most of the increase in shipments was from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. Movement from Maine also was quite active and northern California shipped heavily for that section. The week's supply of New Jersey potatoes decreased to 344 cars, compared with 1,185 at the same time last season.

Cabbage.—With a September forecast of 531,500 tons of cabbage in 10 late States, compared with 636,600 last season and 340,800 tons in 1921, market prices of this product hold steady to firm. New York State is expected to have about 37 per cent of the total crop and Wisconsin 25 per cent. Their respective proportions in 1922 were 35 and 30 per cent, but for the 1921 season were 44 and 19 per cent. Although Colorado's production is somewhat below last year's, that State is now leading in shipments; 234 carloads came from Colorado, 216 from New York, and 119 from Wisconsin the past week. Supplies are gradually increasing, even though cabbage everywhere seems to be in only moderate demand. New York Domestic round type ranged $30–$35 per ton in eastern cities, flat stock bringing $28–$32 in Philadelphia. Midwestern cabbage closed generally at $30–$35 bulk per ton on central markets. In Kansas City, Colorado round type, medium-size heads, was jobbing at $1.25–$1.50 per 100 pounds, and ton lots of coarse, leafy stock sold for $20 in St. Louis.

Apples.—The great irregularity in apple prices makes it difficult to describe the market. Lower ranges, however, were noted in several important centers. With total arrivals of 483 cars in New York City, Potomac Valley red varieties closed at $4–$5 per barrel, Delicious selling at $5–$5.50. Grimes Golden brought $5 or more on the Baltimore market. Middle-western Jonathans touched $7 in Chicago, but final sales were reported at $6–$6.50. Declines of 50¢–75¢ occurred on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans and Grimes, latest quotations from large cities being $3–$3.50 per box, and California Gravensteins ranged $2.25–$2.50. Washington and California are shipping three-fourths of the far-western apples, while the Virginias lead in the East, followed by New York, Illinois, and Michigan.

NEW YORK PEACHES COMING.

Peaches.—New York State and Utah changed places in the ranks of peach-shipping sections. Utah's weekly movement of 900 cars dwindled to 90, and New York's volume increased sharply to 920 cars. The peach season in Colorado also is about closed. Limited supplies in New York City caused bushel baskets of Elbertas to strengthen to a level of $2.50, the general range in other markets being $2–$2.50. Chicago jobbing sales of Colorado Elbertas in boxes were reported at $1.25–$1.50, Utah ring-faced bushels bringing $1.65–$1.75 in St. Louis.

Onions.—Most onion markets closed weaker. New York yellow varieties in 100-pound sacks showed a prevailing range of $3.25–$3.75, but Massachusetts stock reached $4 in Boston. Final sales of middle-western yellows were made at $3–$3.50.

Grape shipments for the week showed a sharp gain of over 30 per cent. California's movement increased by 1,300 cars and Michigan's by about 100 cars. New York's output was over three times that of the preceding week. New York Concords brought 80¢–90¢ per 12-quart basket in eastern cities, and Michigan Concords were firm in middle-western markets at 31¢–38¢ per 4-quart basket. New York Big Boston *lettuce* showed a downward tendency, ranging mostly $1–$1.25 per crate at the close of the week. Western Iceberg lettuce met better demand with slight price advances in some markets. The general range was $2.50–$3.50, reaching $4 in Chicago. Shipments decreased almost 40 per cent since the previous week. Movement from California and New York has fallen off sharply, and Colorado is the leading source of supply. Virginia yellow *sweet potatoes* declined 25c–$1 per barrel in leading markets, closing generally at $2.50–$3.50. New Jersey yellow varieties sold slowly around the same levels as the week before, mostly at $1.75–$2.50 per bushel hamper. Shipments for the week were heavier, with increases occurring chiefly in Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Sept. 24, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Sept. 24, 1923.	Sept. 17, 1923.	Sept. 25, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Early Ohios	Minneapolis points	100-lbs. sacked.	[1] $0.90	[1] $1.05–1.20	[2] $0.80–0.85
Round Whites	Grand Junction. Colo.	.....do.....	1.10–1.20	1.20–1.30	.....
Do.....	Waupaca, Wis....	.....do.....	1.10–1.25	1.55–1.65	.85– .90
Do.....	Rochester, N. Y..	.....do.....	1.75	.....	.....
Irish Cobblers.	Presque Isle, Me..	.....do.....	1.25	1.40–1.45	.70
Russet-Rurals.	Benton Harbor, Mich.	.....do.....	1.20–1.25	.....	.....
Peaches:					
Elbertas...	.....do.....	Bu. baskets...	[3] 1.70–1.75	1.85	.....
Do.....	Rochester, N. Y..	.....do.....	[3] 1.75–1.85	1.75	1.15–1.25
Onions:					
Yellow varieties.	.....do.....	100-lbs. sacked.	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	.....
Apples:					
Jonathans.	Spokane, Wash...	Boxes.....	1.40–1.75	[4] 1.40–1.75	.....
Do.....	Grand Junction, Colo.	.....do.....	1.40–1.50	.....	.....
Wealthys..	Benton Harbor, Mich.	Bu. baskets...	1.15	1.15	.80– .85
Red Fall varieties.	Rochester, N. Y...	.....do.....	1.00–1.25	1.15–1.35	.85– .90
York Imperials.	Martinsburg, W. Va.	Barrels.....	3.25–3.50	.....	.....
Grapes:					
Concords..	Benton Harbor, Mich.	4-qt. basket...	.25– .26	.25	.22– .23
Cabbage:					
Domestic round type.	Rochester, N. Y...	Bulk, per ton.	22.00–23.00	23.00	.....

[1] Screened stock.
[2] Partly graded.
[3] Sept. 14 sales on contract future delivery.
[4] Ring faced.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of September 16–22 and Season to September 22, with Comparisons.

Product.	Sept. 16–22, 1923.	Sept. 9–15, 1923.	Sept. 17–23, 1922.	Total this season to Sept. 22.	Total last season to Sept. 23.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	1,223	779	806	5,363	2,951	46,251
Barrel areas	2,539	1,789	2,878	9,619	14,265	65,931
Cabbage	754	641	971	16,658	21,024	40,950
Cantaloupes	626	664	537	23,435	28,865	29,917
Celery	120	135	210	7,275	5,994	14,782
Grapes	6,193	4,686	5,782	21,155	20,106	59,863
Lettuce	299	487	300	24,571	19,851	22,031
Onions	980	904	1,093	10,243	13,760	29,783
Peaches	1,687	2,976	3,289	30,341	35,971	38,291
Pears	1,212	1,187	1,533	12,147	12,935	20,355
Plums and prunes	994	699	.....	5,807	.....	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	807	697	991	4,058	4,880	21,574
White	6,419	5,600	6,876	68,107	81,997	252,980
Tomatoes	1,041	1,213	884	19,702	24,157	26,624
Vegetables, mixed	485	469	454	17,788	14,739	19,676
Watermelons	174	617	225	31,275	46,873	47,066
Total	25,553	23,543	26,829	307,544	348,368	741,095

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week Sept. 18–24, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for Sept. 24, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Sept. 18–24, 1923.	Sept. 11–17, 1923.	Sept. 19–25, 1922.	Jan. 1–Sept. 24, 1923.	Jan. 1–Sept. 25, 1922.	Sept. 24, 1923.	Sept. 17, 1923.	Sept. 25, 1922.
New York	355	281	279	16,303	15,643	$1.95–2.10	$2.30–2.35	$1.05–1.10
Boston	607	340	115	8,434	6,801	1.70–1.75	2.00	1.15–1.25
Philadelphia	190	132	89	6,122	5,792	1.90	2.50–2.55	1.25
Baltimore	35	81	24	1,617	[1] 1,421	2.00–2.15	2.35–2.50	1.15–1.25
Pittsburgh	123	113	195	5,834	6,634	2.25–2.35	2.85	1.50
Cincinnati	45	28	35	2,158	2,426	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	699	478	579	16,035	12,938	[2] 1.15–1.35	[2] 1.65–1.75	[2] 1.00–1.10
St. Louis	130	54	138	3,182	4,012	.....	.....	1.70–1.75
Kansas City	236	156	213	8,044	6,032	[2] 1.50	[2] 1.85	[2] 1.25–1.30

PEACHES (Prices quoted on Eastern and Michigan Elbertas, bushel baskets).

New York	117	104	149	5,121	5,340	$2.25–2.75	$2.25–2.75	$2.00–2.25
Boston	27	42	50	1,123	1,131	2.00–2.50	2.25–3.00	2.25–2.50
Philadelphia	30	14	66	822	946	2.00–2.75	2.50	1.25–1.75
Baltimore	26	30	40	482	[1] 486	2.00–2.25	2.00–3.00	1.75–2.00
Pittsburgh	53	30	199	1,084	1,347	2.25–2.50	1.75–2.25	1.35–1.50
Cincinnati	65	44	59	593	580	2.00–2.25	2.50–2.75	1.40–1.50
Chicago	186	116	243	2,502	2,590	2.00–2.25	1.50–2.00	1.25–1.50
St. Louis	52	54	45	1,022	979	[3] 1.65–1.75	[3] 1.75–2.20	[3] 1.50–1.75
Kansas City	116	120	81	659	520	[3] 1.75–2.00	[3] 2.50	[3] 1.75–2.00

ONIONS (Prices quoted on Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds).

New York	233	179	112	877	688	$3.35–3.75	$3.75–3.85	$1.25–1.40
Boston	57	30	64	210	280	3.75–4.00	4.00	1.25–1.50
Philadelphia	77	42	41	269	260	3.25–3.40	3.75–4.15	1.40–1.65
Baltimore	23	18	12	68	[1] 33	3.50–3.65	3.50–3.85	1.50–1.60
Pittsburgh	47	31	23	188	224	3.25–3.50	4.00–4.25	1.50–1.60
Cincinnati	22	10	....	47	.....	3.00–3.25	3.50–3.60	1.25–1.50
Chicago	59	93	63	343	259	3.00–3.25	.....	1.25–1.50
St. Louis	38	37	16	99	16	[4] 3.40	[4] 3.00	[4] 1.00–1.25
Kansas City	14	17	....	42	.....	[4] 3.25	[4] 3.00–3.25	[4] 1.00–1.25

APPLES (Prices quoted on New York and Michigan Wealthys, bushel baskets).

New York	540	323	304	2,378	2,401	[5] $4.50–5.00	.....	[5] $3.50–4.00
Boston	26	13	14	322	330	.....	.....	1.12–1.25
Philadelphia	100	40	79	174	228	1.10–1.35	.....	.90–1.15
Baltimore	31	14	11	88	[1] 61	1.25–1.50	$1.15–1.25	1.00–1.15
Pittsburgh	75	14	79	825	950	1.25–1.40	1.25	1.10–1.25
Cincinnati	59	41	13	165	107	1.00–1.35	1.25–1.50	1.10–1.15
Chicago	258	242	363	2,087	2,089	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.50	1.00–1.25
St. Louis	116	33	10	194	38	[6] 1.25–1.35	1.00–1.15	.....
Kansas City	49	40	41	134	104	[7] 4.00–4.50	[7] 4.00–4.50	[8] 3.75

[1] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Colorado and Utah Elbertas.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] New York Wealthys—barrels.
[6] Missouri Jonathans.
[7] Missouri Wealthys, barrels.
[8] Missouri Jonathans, barrels.

61065°—23——3

Wenatchee-Okanogan Apple District Important.

Of all the apple-producing sections of the Pacific Northwest the Wenatchee-Okanogan district is in the lead. Its output this season probably will surpass the Yakima district of Washington by 4,000 cars. Reliable local authorities forecast a total movement of approximately 18,000 carloads of apples from the Wenatchee-Okanogan territory, shipments from the most important stations being estimated as follows:

	Cars.		Cars.
Wenatchee	5,300	Monitor	700
Cashmere	2,040	Dryden	650
Chelan and Chelan Falls	1,400	Pateros	600
Omak	1,300	Okanogan	550
Olds	900	Brewster	465
Entiat	715	Malott	385
Peshastin	700	24 other stations	2,195

Altogether this is an increase of almost 30 per cent over last season, when 13,871 cars moved from that district, and is far above the 1921 total of 14,432 cars. The car-lot movement last year did not quite reach the estimated output because of the heavy loss from codling-moth damage.

Probably 75 per cent of the crop this season will consist of the three leading varieties, Winesap, Delicious, and Jonathan, their volume ranking in the order named and Winesaps being about equal to the other two varieties combined. Other important apples in that territory are the Spitzenburg, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Black Ben, Yellow Newtown, and Winter Banana. Production of Jonathans and Spitzenburgs is reported to be decreasing, those varieties not proving so satisfactory as some of the others.

Because of the clean condition of the fruit this year, the larger size, and good color, local shippers are predicting that probably 60 per cent of the crop will grade Extra Fancy. Codling-moth injury last season reduced Extra Fancy stock to 50 per cent or less.

Production in the upper part of the district was cut somewhat by a late frost in the spring, which damaged the Delicious, Jonathans, and Staymans, but which did very little injury to the Winesap crop. The increase, therefore, in the upper section runs largely to Winesaps, while in the lower part of the district the increase runs heavier to Delicious. Hail damage was very light this season, and is found in only a few spots in the Wenatchee-Okanogan territory.

According to advices from the Spokane field station of the Federal market news service, the shipping season for early varieties was about 10 days ahead of last year's movement and this same condition probably will hold true of the later apples, depending on their color. Most of the Winter Bananas were cleaned up by September 10, with Jonathans starting in a small way about the 20th of the month. Shipments of that variety may be fairly well completed by the middle of October, and Winesaps will begin about a week later, a number of the other varieties also moving during October.

As storage space in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district is somewhat limited, more sales are being made at present than in some of the other apple districts where storage facilities are better. Track and ranch storage in the Wenatchee territory probably will take care of half the crop this season.

APPLES WRAPPED IN OILED PAPER.

With the very satisfactory results obtained last year from shipments in which the apples were wrapped in oiled paper, it is expected that a large part of this season's movement will be packed in that manner. This applies particularly to the late varieties. Many buyers are specifying that the fruit be shipped in "oil wraps" and, judging from the amount of oiled paper brought into the district this year, perhaps as much as 60 per cent of the crop will be handled under those specifications. Some of the shipments also are being precooled before moving to their destinations.

The large and clean crop as described for the Wenatchee-Okanogan district will hold true for most other apple sections of the Northwest except the Spokane district, although the percentage of varieties will vary. Production in the Spokane territory is somewhat lighter than last year, with total movement being forecast locally at 1,000 cars.

September 1 forecast of the commercial apple crop in the entire State of Washington was 26,988,000 boxes, compared with 21,312,000 boxes in 1922. For the three States, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the September forecast totaled 36,111,000 boxes, or approximately 48,000 carloads. In those same States last season, there were 28,017,000 boxes, equivalent to about 37,000 cars, and in 1921 the commercial crop was 33,978,000 boxes, or 45,000 carloads.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, Shown by States.

Shipments During August, and for Season to August 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping district	August. 1923	August. 1922	August. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Aug. 31, 1923.	Season total to Aug. 31, 1922.	Five-season average to Aug. 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
APPLES (box areas).								
California	972	998	765	2,327	1,220	1,189	4,939	4,427
New Mexico	138	29	92	138	29	93	435	539
Oregon	17	1	8	17	2	11	3,899	4,257
Washington	223	79	140	287	112	173	28,311	25,256
Others	11	8	22	11	8	22	8,667	7,513
Total	1,361	1,115	1,027	2,780	1,371	1,488	46,251	41,992
APPLES (barrel areas).								
Arkansas	145	441	195	167	519	233	2,598	2,178
Delaware	54	56	50	911	1,173	613	1,751	700
Illinois	118	253	143	547	1,084	460	4,795	2,865
Iowa	13	20	10	14	23	12	351	123
Maryland, E. S.	36	19	14	189	176	92	410	132
Maryland, other	56	33	33	66	66	56	706	709
Michigan	1,182	913	1,015	1,212	1,220	1,096	6,001	4,899
Missouri	30	84	35	48	103	45	3,056	1,622
New Jersey	173	78	177	303	301	303	447	631
New York	276	1,360	704	276	1,428	744	30,064	22,971
Ohio	12	7	8	31	52	26	427	545
Pennsylvania	34	23	20	54	42	34	2,030	1,743
Virginia	95	300	149	139	337	183	6,949	5,466
W. Virginia	112	75	74	193	113	115	2,223	2,734
Wisconsin	23	20	12	23	21	12	206	86
Others	29	127	60	73	342	268	3,917	3,887
Total	2,388	3,809	2,699	4,249	7,000	4,292	65,931	51,291
CABBAGE.								
Colorado	617	309	567	678	400	647	1,964	2,088
Illinois	62	41	32	105	72	86	144	164
Indiana	10	12	6	11	12	6	34	67
Iowa	159	246	123	269	404	228	567	336
Michigan	27	84	25	51	85	30	901	504
Minnesota	40	62	43	41	94	55	1,192	920
New York	36	108	62	36	109	63	10,231	8,635
Pennsylvania	16	1	12	16	2	15	400	293
Va., Roan. Sect.	445	360	353	568	512	445	1,010	748
Wisconsin	76	199	67	76	200	68	5,874	4,045
Others	14	14	26	12,872	16,874	12,846	18,633	13,834
Total	1,502	1,436	1,316	14,723	18,764	14,489	40,950	31,634
CANTALOUPES.								
Arizona	29	7	9	1,174	1,558	1,440	1,558	1,439
Arkansas	40	78	100	346	990	976	990	1,046
California, Tur. Sec	1,432	1,052	1,714	1,903	2,151	2,682	2,439	2,971
California, other	141	86	134	523	617	375	622	283
Colorado	238	1,276	680	238	1,279	681	4,420	3,008
Delaware	798	744	705	824	842	734	843	677
Illinois	59	45	52	74	116	91	116	97
Indiana	431	169	314	645	894	645	894	616
Iowa	75	41	43	78	48	46	49	40
Maryland	981	766	859	1,222	1,232	1,048	1,233	907
Michigan	228	240	169	228	240	172	465	218
New Jersey	83	42	98	83	42	98	42	102
New Mexico	248	254	420	331	273	452	275	454
North Carolina	66	21	25	579	700	598	700	561
Tennessee	169	74	58	170	76	59	76	30
Texas	171	103	94	377	181	170	186	100
Washington	69	242	125	69	242	126	371	224
Others	31	94	47	12,565	14,536	11,385	14,638	9,929
Total	5,289	5,334	5,646	21,429	26,017	21,778	29,917	22,705
CELERY.								
California, S. Dist.	16	3	4	86	6	21	1,353	793
Michigan	170	188	119	338	391	239	1,627	860
New Jersey	52	38	40	67	74	61	115	154
New York	44	53	30	45	56	32	3,251	2,423
Ohio	16	22	12	16	26	12	76	47
Pennsylvania	51	45	33	55	47	34	212	169
Others	12	20	19	6,332	4,834	4,094	8,148	5,547
Total	361	369	257	6,939	5,434	4,493	14,782	9,993
GRAPES.								
Arkansas	38	38	20	38	38	20	38	15
California, N. Dist.	423	363	431	429	363	432	15,264	10,678
California, C. Dist.	4,315	3,400	3,189	4,468	3,495	3,349	24,207	15,066
California, S. Dist.	244	138	184	626	359	444	4,418	2,654
Delaware	11	17	7	11	17	7	37	22
Iowa	37	93	48	37	93	49	236	117
Kansas	12	34	13	12	34	13	52	25
Michigan	73	423	181	73	423	181	6,020	3,456
Others	20	217	78	34	226	88	9,591	5,474
Total	5,173	4,723	4,151	5,728	5,048	4,583	59,863	37,507
LETTUCE.								
California	500	98	163	13,380	10,201	8,197	10,291	6,027
Colorado	331	309	154	354	347	172	812	238
Michigan	25	11	18	95	81	85	81	75
Minnesota	17	38	21	28	51	31	85	45
New York	1,336	1,006	882	2,690	2,151	1,833	3,164	2,352
Washington	175	269	133	990	642	450	812	361
Wyoming	14	7	4	14	7	4	11	2
Others	13	43	14	5,632	5,307	4,612	6,775	4,640
Total	2,411	1,781	1,389	23,183	18,787	15,384	22,031	13,740
MIXED VEGETABLES.								
California	288	196	260	3,025	2,006	3,110	3,737	4,670
Colorado	615	482	344	785	720	522	2,176	1,254
Connecticut	17	28	15	48	68	35	72	29
Illinois	67	27	34	447	207	214	243	145
Minnesota	36	41	23	61	91	44	217	123
New Jersey	1,514	1,395	854	2,982	3,468	1,823	4,930	2,195
New York	22	25	35	166	121	188	403	442
North Carolina	54	24	18	619	169	199	326	140
Ohio	105	27	82	241	192	216	216	186
Utah	18	35	14	38	43	22	117	44
Virginia	81	80	47	240	178	211	265	243
Washington	24	73	23	211	176	128	247	143
Others	49	95	50	7,440	5,845	4,643	6,727	4,179
Total	2,890	2,528	1,799	16,303	13,284	11,355	19,676	13,793
ONIONS.								
California (northern district	297	274	363	719	866	912	2,376	3,344
Illinois	66	27	35	98	44	50	496	313
Indiana	146	661	252	146	669	257	4,676	2,557
Iowa	258	243	220	405	338	315	918	731
Kentucky	16	9	29	285	236	299	257	291
Massachusetts	252	244	219	330	300	287	1,912	2,738
New Jersey	19	48	74	263	445	423	479	554
New York	540	278	333	556	305	369	2,813	2,867
Ohio	25	242	88	25	242	95	4,492	2,672
Pennsylvania	35	29	27	64	60	56	111	108
Texas	23	52	45	2,961	4,626	3,951	4,629	4,075
Washington	463	327	359	804	619	612	765	652
Others	25	64	65	1,078	1,851	1,286	5,859	4,072
Total	2,168	2,498	2,109	7,734	10,601	8,912	29,783	24,974
PEARS.								
Alabama	50	58	31	50	75	38	79	33
California	2,293	3,287	2,167	5,709	4,819	4,282	6,461	4,630
Colorado	258	283	268	258	283	268	774	596
Delaware	47	5	12	47	5	11	151	177
Michigan	92	416	144	92	427	147	1,860	819
New York	141	1,486	634	144	1,505	650	5,452	2,999
Oregon	738	504	478	744	504	479	1,860	1,082
Texas	64	24	43	81	38	73	47	92
Utah	16	10	15	16	10	15	82	49
Washington	1,361	836	1,059	1,371	837	1,064	2,673	2,459
Others	43	83	64	52	149	94	916	758
Total	5,103	6,992	4,915	8,564	8,652	7,121	20,355	13,694
PEACHES.								
Arkansas	518	252	349	715	1,521	1,037	1,521	932
California	3,456	5,258	4,099	7,612	5,449	6,165	9,085	7,282
Colorado	575	455	501	575	455	501	1,420	1,171
Delaware	234	368	182	252	422	203	422	184
Georgia	572	3	148	8,597	7,368	7,900	7,368	7,780
Illinois	307	1,479	516	314	1,683	561	1,683	501
Indiana	159	361	124	159	363	124	364	93
Maryland	626	331	327	658	419	360	422	349
Michigan	28	850	206	28	853	206	1,650	894
New Jersey	1,277	1,341	844	1,357	1,575	952	1,595	961
North Carolina	50	97	74	176	1,452	525	1,452	501
Oklahoma	69	30	170	87	155	230	155	261
Pennsylvania	242	185	156	254	196	163	268	250
Tennessee	44	10	41	52	248	156	248	177
Texas	53	0	25	98	25	618	25	914
Virginia	44	215	140	47	265	153	265	167
Washington	770	159	454	772	159	457	990	1,031
West Virginia	165	17	140	166	17	146	19	245
Others	48	475	706	65	680	858	9,339	5,085
Total	9,237	11,886	9,202	21,984	23,305	21,315	38,291	28,778
SWEET POTATOES.								
Alabama	83	122	148	210	357	273	537	488
California	23	37	27	23	37	27	981	825
Georgia	29	32	26	30	41	29	775	824
Louisiana	30	106	50	30	139	58	1,035	427
Maryland	36	77	41	36	77	41	1,760	1,236
New Jersey	28	97	47	28	97	47	2,844	2,405
North Carolina	273	258	312	279	288	331	678	809
Virginia, Eastern Shore	992	922	648	992	923	649	6,349	4,908
Virginia, other	95	154	96	100	166	100	306	306
Others	11	124	84	45	222	113	6,309	4,741
Total	1,600	1,929	1,479	1,773	2,347	1,668	21,574	16,959
TOMATOES.								
California	223	177	145	665	396	479	2,282	1,931
Delaware	20	180	60	20	180	60	413	477
Illinois	52	37	59	110	191	165	230	270
Indiana	302	473	214	304	475	215	1,303	1,015
Kentucky	53	95	102	53	95	102	147	219
Maryland	38	28	29	180	217	142	278	190
Michigan	57	91	38	58	96	41	119	54
New Jersey	181	826	418	321	1,078	936	1,930	1,887
New York	92	557	216	92	557	216	1,902	936
Ohio	134	99	110	295	410	280	557	505
Others	47	149	94	13,992	16,853	11,238	17,482	10,390
Total	1,199	2,712	1,485	16,090	20,558	13,874	26,643	17,874

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, Shown by States—Continued.

Shipping district.	August. 1923	August. 1922	August. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Aug. 31, 1923.	Season total to Aug. 31, 1922.	Five-season average to Aug. 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
PLUMS AND PRUNES.								
California	172	289	295	2,101	1,942	1,936	2,013	2,012
Michigan	29	121	46	24	121	45	176	99
New York	20	178	74	15	178	73	863	390
Oregon	1,034	224	418	1,039	224	419	580	472
Washington	337	128	260	349	136	270	171	336
Others	3	11	27	0	12	31	1,218	974
Total	1,595	951	1,120	3,588	2,613	2,774	5,021	4,283
WATERMELONS.								
Alabama	311	297	356	1,127	1,834	1,224	1,941	1,220
Arizona	18	6	6	98	58	63	59	53
Arkansas	116	193	212	140	323	319	325	315
California	840	1,102	997	3,065	3,821	3,235	4,289	3,270
Delaware	194	253	249	194	253	249	289	319
Georgia	1,434	1,065	1,378	7,117	12,958	11,253	12,973	11,196
Idaho	19	53	44	19	53	44	64	59
Illinois	228	194	202	228	194	205	289	251
Indiana	355	455	430	355	500	446	542	543
Iowa	310	341	326	310	341	327	665	467
Maryland	483	361	461	484	361	461	379	501
Mississippi	28	27	27	65	112	100	113	92
Missouri	1,316	2,138	2,301	1,319	2,573	2,510	2,752	2,733
North Carolina	1,032	424	586	1,476	986	1,134	987	987
Oklahoma	35	232	315	49	302	399	308	480
South Carolina	397	85	405	3,551	4,671	4,010	4,677	3,860
Texas	1,074	1,241	1,050	5,234	4,080	4,217	4,131	3,714
Virginia	119	135	189	119	135	194	156	268
Washington	94	181	107	94	181	107	252	172
West Virginia	12	64	27	12	65	28	90	39
Others	31	150	103	4,324	11,542	6,532	11,785	6,268
Total	8,446	8,997	9,771	29,380	45,343	37,047	47,066	36,807
WHITE POTATOES.								
Leading sections, late crop.								
California, northern district	441	416	784	1,164	1,382	1,717	5,826	7,200
Colorado	1,096	788	834	1,295	862	910	15,383	13,406
Idaho	1,526	1,415	1,261	1,589	1,450	1,323	16,167	10,712
Iowa	48	37	29	48	37	30	843	610
Maine	274	198	418	274	198	418	24,370	24,539
Michigan	51	76	44	51	76	44	19,408	15,010
Minnesota	1,561	1,432	1,547	1,570	1,940	1,680	28,882	25,447
Nebraska	222	570	297	222	621	361	5,561	3,889
New York, L. I.	1,561	809	963	1,604	902	1,067	7,193	5,141
Oregon	342	321	155	375	343	166	1,836	1,478
Pennsylvania	26	124	61	26	124	61	5,617	4,306
Utah	460	657	376	551	756	471	2,046	921
Washington	127	190	147	263	368	249	5,089	4,214
Wisconsin	166	205	118	166	205	119	21,501	18,768
Others	41	47	38	47	47	39	25,213	19,135
Total	7,942	7,285	7,074	9,245	9,311	8,655	184,935	154,776
Other sections, late crop.								
California, southern district	107	328	158	830	1,796	1,568	1,879	1,975
Connecticut	122	0	39	122	0	42	0	20
Illinois	79	6	39	113	13	75	20	113
Kansas	1,426	886	829	2,984	2,287	2,099	2,433	1,750
Kentucky	504	114	247	1,044	393	649	498	779
Missouri	304	158	126	702	349	331	387	229
New Jersey	3,834	8,387	5,658	3,917	10,628	6,981	18,312	12,447
Virginia, other	84	21	51	103	303	174	384	285
Wyoming	24	11	9	24	12	9	1,033	612
Others	49	22	41	186	113	114	2,176	2,187
Total	6,533	9,933	7,197	10,025	15,894	12,042	27,122	20,427
Early crop.								
Maryland, Eastern Shore	348	344	336	2,201	3,030	2,183	3,053	1,914
North Carolina	30	41	49	3,310	4,113	3,547	4,142	4,033
Virginia, eastern shore	391	590	647	11,721	13,707	11,906	13,732	11,276
Virginia, Norfolk	52	40	58	3,247	4,086	3,556	4,093	3,410
Others	28	19	21	12,576	15,822	10,471	15,903	11,186
Total	849	1,034	1,111	33,055	40,758	31,663	40,923	31,819
SUMMARY, WHITE POTATOES.								
Leading sections, late crop	7,942	7,285	7,074	9,245	9,311	8,655	184,935	154,776
Other sections, late crop	6,533	9,933	7,197	10,025	15,894	12,042	27,122	20,427
Early crop	849	1,034	1,111	33,055	40,758	31,663	40,923	31,819
Total	15,324	18,252	15,382	52,325	65,963	52,360	252,980	207,022

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections during August.

About 47 per cent of the inspections made by Federal inspectors in 26 terminal markets during August were of fruits, which represents a distinct increase in proportion but not in total quantity. The usual seasonal decline occurring around August made total inspections about 40% less than in July. This is a period of great activity in inspection work at shipping points in 20 States. This fact curtails somewhat the work in receiving markets until apple and late potato inspections become heavy.

New York City had the greatest number of inspections, making 202 and declining 411 because of lack of time. Pittsburgh came second with 143; Chicago made 120, New Orleans 108, Cleveland 103, St. Louis 96, and Boston 93 inspections.

Total Inspections During August, with Comparisons.

Classification.	August, 1920.	August, 1921.	August, 1922.	July, 1923.	August, 1923.	4-year average for August.
Fruit inspections	724	763	762	934	646	724
Vegetable inspections	1,149	1,635	934	1,260	742	1,115
Total inspections	1,873	2,398	1,696	2,194	1,388	1,839

Inspections made for the Navy and Marine Corps at seven naval bases showed some decrease in August, as indicated in the following table:

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Classification.	Navy. August, 1922.	Navy. July, 1923.	Navy. August, 1923.	Marine Corps. August, 1922.	Marine Corps. July, 1923.	Marine Corps. August, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	2,281,527	1,949,488	1,750,862	267,450	289,604	271,500
Quantity rejected	74,628	87,631	56,977	20,010	2,537	7,809
Total inspected	2,356,155	2,037,119	1,807,839	287,460	292,141	279,309
Cuts made to comply with specifications	11,144	4,294	3,630	1,245	183	264

Over 580,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables were passed and 6,754 pounds rejected by the New York office for steamships of the United States Lines, and more than 98,000 pounds were inspected for the Munson Line. The Norfolk office made 32 inspections for the Laid-Up Fleet, comprising 84,345 pounds.

Western New York Potatoes Starting to Market.

Shipments of western New York potatoes are just beginning, hardly more than 60 carloads having moved to September 22. According to reports from the Rochester office of the Federal market news office, opening prices are about twice as high as last season's, with most stock selling at $1 per bushel to the grower, compared with 45¢–50¢ in September, 1922.

New York State (including Long Island) has an estimated potato crop of approximately 30 million bushels, compared with 37½ millions last year and 34 millions in 1921. Maine has a crop nearly six million bushels larger than last season's, but 11 millions short of the big crop of 1921. Michigan, New York's other leading competitor, is eight million bushels below last year's production, but has three million bushels above the 1921 crop. However, these three States combined have a shortage of about 10 million bushels of potatoes compared with the two preceding seasons, which promises a good outlet for the New York crop. New York ranks third in estimated production this year and was fifth in total shipments last season, with 19,247 cars to its credit.

There are three distinct sections in the State which lead in the commercial production of potatoes, as follows: Long Island; northern New York, consisting of Franklin and Clinton Counties; and western New York, with Steuben and Allegany Counties as the most important producing centers. Leading shipping stations in western New York are Andover, Canaseraga, Wellsville, and Whitesville in Allegany County; Atlanta, Avoca, Cohocton, Wallace, and Wayland in Steuben County; Naples and Holcomb in Ontario County; Dansville and Springwater in Livingston County, and Honeoye Falls and Mendon in Monroe County—all of these points shipping from 100 to 400 cars annually.

Grain

Corn Reaches New High Level.

The wheat market reacted from the recent depression during the week ending September 22 and corn prices reached a new high level for the crop year. September wheat at Chicago closed at $1.01, which was an advance of 2¼¢ for the week. Chicago December wheat advanced 1¼¢ and closed at $1.03. September corn at Chicago was up 3⅞¢, closing at 86⅜¢. December advanced 4⅛¢, closing at 69⅛¢. The principal cause of the advance in wheat was a lack of selling pressure, together with a smaller volume of hedging than was expected. There was also some increase in the export demand and export sales were variously estimated at from 5 to 6 million bushels. These figures are only estimates, however, as no official reports are made of export sales. The strength in corn was caused principally by the small supply and the continued active demand from consuming channels.

The movement of wheat continued at about the same volume as during the previous week, as is shown in the primary receipts. The visible supply of wheat, however, was reduced about 6⅓ million bushels, but was still almost twice as large as at the corresponding time last year. The movement of corn was slightly larger, as were also the stocks at the end of the week. Oats were moving steadily and in about the same volume as during the previous week, but the stocks on hand were less than half of those at the corresponding time last year.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Sept. 17-22.	Sept. 10-15.	Sept. 17-22.	Sept. 10-15.	Sept. 17-22.	Sept. 10-15.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	11,476,000	11,490,000	5,480,000	4,465,000	6,001,000	6,488,000
Primary receipts last year	13,245,000	13,619,000	7,923,000	8,033,000	5,148,000	5,367,000
Primary shipments	5,990,000	6,992,000	2,739,000	3,106,000	3,825,000	4,632,000
Primary shipments last year	8,152,000	7,886,000	5,885,000	4,403,000	4,657,000	3,522,000
Visible supply	53,202,000	59,559,000	2,340,000	1,689,000	15,866,000	15,196,000
Visible supply last year	32,334,000	31,679,000	10,559,000	10,115,000	37,095,000	37,962,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	743	931	1,206	1,313	614	572
Minneapolis	3,256	2,693	70	40	442	568
St. Louis	540	588	490	407	313	342
Kansas City	1,138	1,104	147	92	268	183
Cincinnati	94	92	52	56	63	48
Omaha	559	410	237	188	254	292
Wichita	164	288	.....	23	.....	14

Exports continued to be of much smaller volume than last year. The total exports of wheat from the United States for July and August were approximately 33 million bushels, compared with 58 million bushels for the same two months of 1922, which was a decrease of 44%. The decrease was almost entirely in the exports to Europe as the exports to Mexico, Cuba, China, and Japan were larger than for the same period last year. While the movement of Canadian wheat of the new crop had scarcely begun during these months, the total exports from Canada were 5,000,000 bushels larger than the exports from that country for July and August, 1922, which apparently indicates a cleaning up of the old stocks preparatory to the movement of the large crop of the present year.

Cash wheat prices were advanced relatively more than the future prices, and the premiums were advanced to the highest point of the season in several of the markets. The movement of the Canadian crop continued to be an important market factor, especially in the spring-wheat territory. During the week under review the marketing of wheat at Canadian country points was reported to have exceeded one-half million bushels and the daily receipts at Winnipeg were over two thousand cars. This heavy movement, however, did not have the market effect expected by many dealers. A fair export demand developed during the week, and the sales of both cash and futures in the Winnipeg market were not heavy, which caused a belief among the trade that a good part of the movement was being taken on storage. The premiums for cash wheat over the Winnipeg future prices declined about 5-6¢ per bushel during the week. In the Minneapolis market, however, premiums held firm because of the active demand from mills. No. 1 Dark Northern of high gluten content was especially in good demand and sold as high as 11¢ over the December future price. There was a steady demand for durum wheat in the northwestern markets with No. 1 Amber selling from 1-8¢ over the Duluth September durum future price, which closed on Friday at 95⅞¢.

Good wheat continued scarce at Chicago and when offered was taken readily by local mills and by shippers with orders from outside mills. Elevator interests were the principal buyers of the lower grades. Receipts and offerings were lighter than for the previous week, and the percentage of the total arrivals falling into the better grades also showed a decrease.

Premiums for high protein hard winter wheat were advanced to the highest point over the futures that had prevailed thus far on the current crop. Hard winter wheat of 13% protein content sold around 15¢ a bushel over the December future price at Kansas City. The principal demand was from the mills in nearby territory, although eastern and northwestern mills were also good buyers. The export demand at the Gulf was very dull and but little wheat was reported sold for export during the week. The country movement was not heavy, caused by the fact that farmers were busy in the fields and were not anxious to sell at current prices.

Prices of the better grades held firm but were not advanced materially at St. Louis. Nos. 3 and 4 soft Red Winter wheat sold on a basis of about 2¢ above the prevailing price at the close of the previous week. Hard winter wheat was also 2-3¢ higher. The movement was of moderate volume but of only fair quality.

Corn prices continued to advance during the week under review, and prices at most of the markets were the highest for the present crop. Local industries were good buyers of mixed and white corn at Chicago, while shippers took most of the offerings of yellow corn. Country offerings were light. It was reported that bids from Peoria and St. Louis were about 2¢ higher to shippers in Iowa and Illinois than those from the Chicago buyers and that corn moving to those markets was responsible for the falling off in receipts and offerings at Chicago. Sales of new corn reported had been very small to date, and it was estimated that less than 25,000 bushels had been bought by dealers at Chicago. Reports of frost damage in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa were given some attention by buyers and were a strengthening factor in the market.

An unusual development in the Kansas City market was the demand for old corn from dealers in central and southern Texas, from which new corn was ordinarily moving at this season. Other portions of the South were also good buyers, which maintained prices on a firm basis, No. 3 Yellow being quoted in that market at 87½-88¢ and No. 3 White at 88-88½¢.

Active buying by local industries and shippers advanced prices about 2¢ per bushel at St. Louis. The supply was only moderate and was closely cleaned up at the close of the week.

Corn prices were advanced about 1½¢ at the Cincinnati market also. Ear corn was scarce and in good demand. Most of the arrivals of corn were placed on contract, and retailers and industries took the remainder of the offerings.

The movement of new crop oats continued light and prices of the better grades held firm. A large percentage of arrivals in the Central Western markets showed some weather damage and these moved slowly, it frequently being necessary to resort to price reductions to effect sales. Elevators and cereal interests were the principal buyers of the better grades at Chicago, while shippers bought the medium grades. The movement of oats to the Southwest fell off materially because of the previous accumulation of oats by the dealers throughout the Cotton Belt. The offerings from country shippers, however, were very small and there appeared to be no tendency to rush the grain to market.

Grain inspected for Export.

Week of September 17-22, 1923, with comparisons.

Grain Inspected under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	684	4	26	.....	383
Gulf ports [2]	331	15	4	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,124	.....	.....	6	.....
Total:					
Sept. 17-22, 1923	2,139	19	30	6	383
Sept. 10-15, 1923	2,221	49	44	414	238
Sept. 18-23, 1922	5,429	691	669	1,012	591
July 1, 1923-Sept. 22, 1923	20,989	1,112	290	6,642	4,526
July 1, 1922-Sept. 23, 1922	52,913	13,823	7,092	8,397	8,783

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of September 15 to 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
CHICAGO.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	122	126	123	3	2	6	21	108	19
No. 2	115	118	117	1	2	1	8	78	10
No. Spring.... No. 2	.....	117	.....	.....	2	.....	7	110	6
Hard Winter.. No. 2	104	108	107	58	96	30	1,684	1,231	137
No. 3	101	104	105	48	51	4	705	368	192
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	103	106	106	10	17	43	315	793	40
No. 3	101	104	106	22	46	8	463	447	104
Red Winter... No. 2	103	106	111	9	23	3	619	1,142	54
No. 3	101	104	108	21	38	5	560	894	63
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	123	130	119	629	441	1,046	3,601	2,408	150
No. 2	120	126	113	270	176	194	1,379	936	147
No. 3	116	116	107	499	333	90	2,040	1,792	114
No. Spring.... No. 1	118	123	110	39	35	220	768	672	114
No. 2	115	121	107	30	41	96	665	302	220
No. 3	112	118	103	38	49	40	592	298	199
Am. Durum... No. 2	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	52	505	478	106
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk.Hd.Winter. No. 2	118	120	110	3	1	34	53	810	7
No. 3	114	116	110	2	2	86	97	697	14
Hard Winter.. No. 2	106	109	104	90	81	190	1,955	3,184	61
No. 3	105	108	104	175	156	293	2,980	2,940	101
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	100	106	100	1	2	9	49	156	31
No. 3	99	103	100	1	7	11	83	136	61
Red Winter... No. 2	109	111	110	23	13	10	518	1,180	44
No. 3	107	109	108	25	26	44	539	1,082	49
OMAHA.									
Dk.Hd.Winter. No. 2	106	.....	108	1	.....	44	24	106	23
No. 3	.....	116	109	.....	2	55	33	136	24
Hard Winter.. No. 2	103	108	99	35	36	106	684	1,722	40
No. 3	102	104	99	48	47	36	544	1,158	47
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	103	96	.....	3	8	38	287	13
No. 3	99	101	97	2	7	2	48	208	23
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter.. No. 2	114	113	107	30	17	6	264	294	90
Red Winter... No. 2	108	111	114	68	60	48	1,900	2,562	74
No. 3	103	106	109	60	59	111	1,456	2,017	72
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	115	117	111	2,241	1,871	2,931	25,197	30,732	82

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	87	89	65	129	136	104	3,113	1,776	175
No. 3	87	89	64	8	11	54	3,384	1,682	201
Yellow..... No. 2	87	90	65	438	456	391	7,742	5,531	140
No. 3	87	89	63	37	17	132	10,331	4,771	216
Mixed..... No. 2	87	89	64	178	133	191	3,264	3,415	96
No. 3	87	89	63	11	3	28	4,736	2,423	195
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057	845	125
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	88	85	59	8	8	16	945	939	101
No. 3	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	1	57	318	19
Yellow..... No. 2	88	88	61	14	12	15	1,176	580	203
No. 3	86	87	.....	3	3	.....	378	270	140
Mixed..... No. 2	87	85	58	21	14	4	1,096	827	133
No. 3	86	84	58	5	2	2	198	625	31
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	83	83	55	11	12	21	961	842	114
No. 3	82	82	55	4	1	4	270	476	57
Yellow..... No. 2	83	83	56	28	42	66	2,036	1,306	156
No. 3	82	83	56	5	2	8	1,007	1,002	135
Mixed..... No. 2	82	81	55	13	9	11	939	810	116
No. 3	81	81	55	2	2	3	333	577	58

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	90	91	64	52	28	28	1,567	934	167
No. 3	89	90	63	7	5	2	614	459	134
Yellow..... No. 2	90	90	64	52	47	43	2,490	987	252
No. 3	89	89	64	19	12	13	2,144	927	231
Mixed..... No 2	89	89	63	13	19	21	734	477	154
No. 3	89	88	62	7	2	1	545	334	163
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	87	89	63	1,065	976	1,159	51,117	33,133	154

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	41	41	40	236	183	177	1,984	1,597	124
No. 3	40	39	38	192	240	154	1,881	3,086	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	38	38	35	88	95	82	856	348	246
No. 3	36	36	33	184	242	204	1,313	1,505	87
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	41	43	39	2	1	2	19	32	59
No. 3	40	40	39	46	20	11	236	206	115
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	38	38	36	72	83	38	572	348	164
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	43	41	41	7	10	25	145	156	93
No. 3	42	40	39	64	92	46	690	674	92
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	39	39	37	891	966	739	7,696	7,952	97

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Prices. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 8-14, 1923.	Sales. Sept. 15-21, 1922.	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Sept. 21. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	69	71	74	13	16	20	159	466	34
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	65	68	68	201	185	37	905	807	112

[1] 1922-23 for corn. [2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, September 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	December futures. 1923 Sept. 14.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 21.	December futures. 1922 Sept. 14.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1923 Sept. 14.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 21.	May futures. 1922 Sept. 14.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	102⅞	102¾	105½	99⅞	108⅜	108⅛	110½	104⅞
Minneapolis.....	115¾	113⅞	106⅝	100⅞	118¾	116½	110⅛	104⅞
Kansas City.....	99⅞	99⅞	99½	93⅛	104	103⅞	102¾	97
Winnipeg.....	94	92¼	97¼	91¾	99⅜	97⅞	102¼	97¼
Liverpool.....	103¾	102¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago.....	67⅜	66⅞	59½	56½	68¾	68¼	62½	59⅜
Kansas City.....	65⅜	66⅝	54⅜	50½	65¾	68¼	57⅛	54⅛
Oats.								
Chicago.....	39⅝	39¾	37¼	34⅜	42¼	42¼	39	37⅜
Winnipeg.....	38⅜	37⅜	39⅛	37½	42¼	41⅜	42⅝	40⅞

Receipts of Wheat for August, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, August, 1923.	Total, July, 1923.	Total, July-August, 1923.	Total, July-August, 1922.
Dk. N. Spring..No. 1	1,175	329		70	11	93		244			1		7						45	14		182	2,171	2,132	4,303	3,540
No. 2	592	147		7									3						4	1		54	808	444	1,252	2,281
No. 3	839	117	4	5							1		8									83	1,057	187	1,244	2,287
All others	965	159	3	7		2							15									63	1,214	92	1,306	2,103
Total	3,571	752	7	89	11	95		244			2		33						49	15		382	5,250	2,855	8,105	10,211
N. Spring..No. 1	447	54	1	28									7						15	1		59	612	522	1,134	1,332
No. 2	360	48		8				15					3							1		51	486	373	859	794
No. 3	396	31	6	1								1	9									62	506	175	682	351
All others	352	40	5	7	1	2						5	32									56	500	147	647	292
Total	1,555	173	12	44	1	2		15				6	51						15	2		228	2,104	1,218	3,322	2,769
Red Spring..No. 1	3	2										1											6	7	13	10
No. 2	5	4																				1	10	10	20	13
No. 3	6	4																					10	1	11	12
All others	2	1																				3	6	10	16	5
Total	16	11										1										4	32	28	60	40
Total Hard Red Spring	5,142	936	19	133	12	97		259			2	7	84						64	17		614	7,386	4,101	11,487	13,020
Amber Durum..No. 1	76	53		4		40									1							18	192	101	293	275
No. 2	444	287	2			234					1		4		3							48	1,023	333	1,356	1,598
No. 3	156	178				14						1	8		3							17	377	61	438	519
All others	43	80	1									2	9									12	147	25	172	167
Total	719	598	3	4		288					1	3	21		7							95	1,739	520	2,259	2,559
Durum..No. 1	20	11		2							2				2							18	55	67	122	162
No. 2	119	202	5	1		48				1	3		10		7							44	440	473	913	711
No. 3	34	129	1			41							13		4							17	239	282	521	325
All others	35	144	2			3					3		4		1							26	218	162	380	344
Total	208	486	8	3		92				1	8		27		14							105	952	984	1,936	1,542
Red Durum..No. 1	117	104	9	12	3																	11	256	191	447	507
No. 2	112	151	14	5	2						1		2			1						16	304	225	529	411
No. 3	29	74	2	4							1		2									6	118	78	196	127
All others	15	50	3	4	1								2									3	78	67	145	89
Total	273	379	28	25	6						2		6			1						36	756	561	1,317	1,134
Total Durum	1,200	1,463	39	32	6	380				1	11	3	54		21	1						236	3,447	2,065	5,512	5,235
Dk. Hd. Win..No. 1	94	3		88	4	26			1		35	34		49	73	10	3	2	29	73		621	1,145	2,626	3,771	1,862
No. 2	56	1		37		1				3	84	33	13	69	143	15			15	62	1	684	1,217	2,007	3,224	4,117
No. 3	10			5	1						46	49	28	37	103	3	1		4	8		308	603	803	1,406	2,956
All others	5			1							29	58	13	11	29	1			2	1	8	176	334	248	582	1,897
Total	165	4		131	5	27			1	3	194	174	54	166	348	29	4	2	50	144	9	1,789	3,299	5,684	8,983	10,832
Hard Winter..No. 1	313	5	20	2,129	3	5	14		61	487	523	487	75	1,054	128	323	16		75	404	44	2,105	8,271	10814	19,085	7,963
No. 2	343	12	11	2,956	70	31	15		71	520	261	2,103	514	1,313	95	384	30		8	149	238	3,039	12163	10041	22,204	24,490
No. 3	75	1	1	1,235	1	1	3		14	14	96	2,072	432	653	54	107	27			6	128	1,793	6,713	4,736	11,449	15,775
All others	57			1,545	8		1		14	15	36	2,430	569	196	16	99	32	3		1	97	1,063	6,182	2,588	8,770	9,969
Total	788	18	32	7,865	82	37	33		160	1,036	916	7,092	1,590	3,216	293	913	105	3	83	560	507	8,000	33329	28179	61,508	58,197
Y. Hd. Win..No. 1	7		12	43			3			4	2			1		13				4		25	115	141	256	852
No. 2	17		18	390			1			33	4	28	20		1	98	4			8	6	106	734	656	1,390	5,136
No. 3	19		5	560						2		81	47	2		92	5			2	52	86	953	245	1,198	2,091
All others	4		13	787						4		52	106			123	6				48	97	1,242	257	1,499	1,187
Total	47		48	1,780			4		2	43	6	161	173	3	1	326	15		1	14	106	314	3,044	1,299	4,343	9,266
Total Hard Red Winter	1,000	22	80	9,776	87	64	37		163	1,082	1,116	7,427	1,817	3,385	642	1,268	124	5	134	718	622	10103	39672	35162	74,834	78,295
Red Winter..No. 1	4			103	51	4	58		37	39	1	24			2	159	12	23	32	35	5	493	1,082	2,241	3,323	875
No. 2	6		1	805	620	68	467		447	128	8	338			5	953	409	424	14	30	41	3,281	8,045	6,617	14,662	13,838
No. 3	2		1	719	282		179		259	19	7	317			7	817	581	251		2	44	1,572	5,059	2,562	7,621	12,565
All others			1	643	95	1	736		507	25	9	168			2	728	381	281	3	2	37	899	4,518	1,257	5,775	11,410
Total	12		3	2,270	1,048	73	1,440		1,250	211	25	847			16	2,657	1,383	979	49	69	127	6,245	18704	12677	31,381	38,688
Western Red..No. 1																			11	29		28	68	31	99	115
No. 2																			3	8		1	12	33	45	78
No. 3																						1	1	5	6	5
All others																						1	1		1	7
Total																			14	37		31	82	69	151	205
Total Soft Red Winter	12		3	2,270	1,048	73	1,440		1,250	211	25	847			16	2,657	1,383	979	63	106	127	6,276	18786	12746	31,532	38,893
Hard White..No. 1			3																34	26		528	591	252	843	1,089
No. 2			6								3								40	9		61	119	66	185	314
No. 3			2																14	7		16	39	96	135	170
All others			3																7	5		7	22	131	153	55
Total			14								3								95	47		612	771	545	1,316	1,628
Soft White..No. 1					6				2										5	106		105	224	84	308	163
No. 2					30	6	7		2		1								28	179		212	465	112	577	749
No. 3					6	1	4		8										6	23		29	77	43	120	226
All others					1															5		27	33	17	50	52
Total					43	7	11		12		1								39	313		373	799	256	1,055	1,190
Western White..No. 1																			28	134		333	495	314	809	598
No. 2																			58	495		136	689	101	790	902
No. 3																			9	132		17	158	53	211	529
All others																			1	2		25	28	32	60	64
Total																			96	763		511	1,370	500	1,870	2,093
Total White Wheat			14		43	7	11		12		4								230	1,123		1,496	2,940	1,301	4,241	4,911
Mixed Wheat..No. 1	151	116		319					3	25	39	21	5	6	51	22	3		12	59	2	233	1,067	1,682	2,749	1,963
No. 2	260	245		874	17	314	123		39	52	64	406	26	38	162	92	31	2	30	109	44	743	3,671	3,302	6,973	6,688
No. 3	123	124		609	2		19		19	7	29	540	25	26	52	79	32		4	20	37	261	2,008	970	2,978	4,479
All others	81	118		674	2	1	2		2	5	23	281	76	7	16	80	16	2	2	10	22	128	1,548	510	2,058	3,243
Total Mixed Wheat	615	603		2,476	21	315	144		63	89	155	1,248	132	77	281	273	82	4	48	198	105	1,365	8,294	6,464	14,758	16,373
Total, August, 1923	7,969	3,024	155	14687	1,217	936	1,632	259	1,488	1,383	1,313	9,532	2,087	3,462	960	4,199	1,589	988	539	2,162	854	20090	80525			
Total, July, 1923	3,746	2,227	95	7,428	324	475	834	403	967	956	2,861	6,732	1,316	4,768	1,866	4,185	889	672	488	563	680	19364		61839		
Total, July 1–Aug. 31, 1923	11715	5,251	250	22115	1,541	1,411	2,466	662	2,455	2,339	4,174	16264	3,403	8,230	2,826	8,384	2,478	1,660	1,027	2,725	1,534	39454			142364	
Total, July 1–Aug. 31, 1922	12296	5,396	217	17896	600	5,589	6,322	331	7,095	8,834	5,737	18065	6,717	5,377	3,377	6,881	1,538	984	712	2,754	2,248	37851				156727

Receipts of Oats for August, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Aug., 1923.	Total, July, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1923–Aug. 31, 1923.	Total, July 1, 1922–Aug. 31, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	97	1,962	1,810	128	85	4,082	2	2	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,087	2,116	6,503	7,105
Milwaukee	1	595	1,091	83	50	1,820	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,822	791	2,613	1,556
Minneapolis	7	699	766	224	85	1,781	....	....	....	....	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,796	358	2,154	2,887
New York	10	132	167	56	30	395	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	395	322	717	
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	24	185	780	167	53	1,209	3	18	9	1	1	32	3	17	3	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,264	790	2,054	1,892
Buffalo	6	251	437	102	16	812	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	812	427	1,239	899
Indianapolis	8	163	644	181	49	1,045	....	3	2	1	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,052	243	1,295	1,170
Omaha	....	71	1,043	213	59	1,386	....	1	3	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,390	468	1,858	1,380
Peoria	10	329	113	2	4	458	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	458	161	619	753
Cairo	....	113	549	159	71	892	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	3	3	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	902	694	1,596	1,799
Cincinnati	2	61	137	53	20	273	2	3	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	280	102	382	388
Memphis	2	21	383	72	43	521	....	....	9	....	2	11	2	4	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	539	472	1,011	984
Louisville	19	120	183	131	29	482	....	....	2	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	488	122	610	371
Kansas Cities	....	76	958	50	26	1,110	....	3	4	1	....	8	....	2	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,122	180	1,302	638
Philadelphia	....	43	24	2	2	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	19	90	206
Denver	....	20	48	16	5	89	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	92	71	163	141
Nashville	2	85	223	38	29	377	2	4	....	1	....	7	1	9	4	....	1	15	....	1	1	....	....	2	401	163	564	438
Detroit	1	36	38	10	4	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	69	158	191
Seattle	3	11	7	3	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	26	16	42	86
Portland	6	7	....	2	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	13	9	....	3	29	44	28	72	120
Cleveland	....	37	191	46	24	298	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	298	87	385	399
Duluth	....	6	54	18	16	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94	126	220	282
New Orleans	....	11	75	9	13	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	34	142	156
Fort Worth	....	....	22	....	2	24	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	58	43	21	5	131	....	....	....	....	....	....	156	143	299	228
Baltimore	....	29	21	4	4	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	30	88	343
Sioux City	113	269	17	....	....	399	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	399	167	566	610
Boston	....	24	13	3	3	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	13	56	377
Atlanta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Galveston	....	1	12	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	19	33	32
Wichita	1	28	19	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	14	70	18
St. Joseph	....	6	31	2	3	42	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	30	73	102
All other inspection points	18	790	2,714	396	132	4,050	....	3	2	3	1	9	37	130	109	32	16	324	....	3	1	1	1	6	4,389	2,225	6,614	5,621
Total Aug., 1923	330	6,181	12,570	2,170	857	22,108	9	39	38	10	23	119	47	227	169	53	23	519	5	19	13	1	4	42	22,788	....	....	....
Total, July, 1923	205	2,556	6,068	1,024	178	10,031	3	28	29	12	37	109	83	279	240	43	13	658	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	10,800	....	....
Total, July 1, 1923, to Aug. 31, 1923	535	8,737	18,638	3,194	1,035	32,139	12	67	67	22	60	228	130	506	409	96	36	1,177	5	19	15	1	4	44	....	....	33,588	....
Total, July 1, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1922	392	7,896	19,680	3,151	676	31,795	6	53	79	11	40	189	29	150	498	203	70	950	10	9	15	7	4	45	....	....	....	32,979

Receipts of Shelled Corn for August, 1923.

[Amount of each class and grade in terms of carloads inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, Aug., 1923.	Total, July, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1922–Aug. 31, 1923.	Total, Oct. 1, 1921–Aug. 31, 1922.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	118	490	37	2	19	666	976	1,727	117	22	96	2,938	168	546	48	13	89	864	4,468	3,815	61,296	88,423
Omaha	90	267	19	5	14	395	168	372	34	4	13	591	61	199	16	2	15	293	1,279	1,067	16,762	20,957
Peoria	29	35	1	1	1	67	487	329	29	7	12	864	58	96	21	....	13	188	1,119	847	11,685	12,326
Kansas Cities	8	223	9	....	7	247	15	248	16	2	3	284	1	327	33	4	19	384	915	867	11,477	15,941
St. Louis and E. St. Louis	49	571	19	2	6	647	16	585	26	6	10	643	25	152	7	1	10	195	1,485	1,634	17,258	18,704
Milwaukee	29	120	11	....	4	164	165	366	19	2	14	566	30	68	6	1	14	119	849	1,023	10,501	17,021
Indianapolis	9	258	25	7	12	311	15	308	12	4	7	346	7	61	7	1	2	78	735	965	13,154	13,479
Minneapolis	6	2	....	....	....	8	177	74	3	1	7	262	91	39	9	....	10	149	419	518	6,966	14,323
Buffalo	8	7	....	....	....	15	120	298	8	1	7	434	2	6	....	....	1	9	458	602	8,008	8,022
Cincinnati	25	40	4	2	4	75	32	74	11	2	2	121	5	30	2	2	5	44	240	309	3,604	3,893
Memphis	....	50	1	1	4	56	6	241	11	....	1	259	....	9	....	....	....	9	324	504	4,826	3,503
Louisville	19	102	5	....	....	126	13	92	2	1	....	108	1	2	1	....	....	4	233	273	3,487	3,201
Sioux City	13	20	1	....	1	35	80	244	10	1	7	342	13	60	3	1	3	80	457	638	7,506	10,429
Philadelphia	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	23	1	4	5	36	....	1	....	....	....	1	37	17	5,009	8,244
Nashville	28	107	4	....	24	163	5	80	12	2	2	101	1	7	....	....	2	10	274	485	3,876	2,279
Cleveland	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	35	3	....	....	63	2	....	....	1	....	3	66	60	1,408	1,861
Baltimore	....	1	....	....	2	3	3	24	....	....	1	28	1	2	....	....	....	3	34	24	9,270	27,653
New Orleans	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	121	7	1	4	176	....	4	2	....	2	8	184	109	11,343	18,095
Denver	7	5	1	....	1	14	28	31	....	1	2	62	33	56	2	1	11	103	179	227	4,397	2,774
Detroit	1	16	15	5	2	39	13	20	4	....	....	37	4	3	....	....	....	7	83	33	902	1,209
Wichita	25	38	2	1	....	66	6	13	2	1	1	23	11	37	7	1	3	59	148	132	1,487	834
Seattle	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	53	2	....	1	91	8	....	....	....	1	9	100	54	1,164	1,006
Fort Worth	3	22	....	....	2	27	2	15	2	....	1	20	1	30	8	....	7	46	93	95	1,622	1,584
Portland	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	28	5	....	....	44	2	2	....	....	....	4	48	30	487	490
Atlanta	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3
Galveston	1	2	1	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	7	12	33	184	201
Duluth	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	3	3	....	....	10	....	3	1	....	....	4	15	73	555	9,172
New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	32	1	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	35	6,962	17,381
St. Joseph	....	269	15	2	5	291	1	178	19	9	2	209	....	98	7	3	4	112	612	533	5,930	6,489
All other inspection points	147	892	71	13	27	1,150	427	1,954	150	20	34	2,585	101	962	104	20	69	1,236	4,991	5,003	64,808	66,887
Total, August, 1923	616	3,538	241	41	135	4,571	2,878	7,569	509	91	232	11,279	626	2,807	284	51	280	4,048	19,898	....	....	....
Total, July, 1923	654	3,515	244	43	147	4,603	2,485	8,162	528	88	414	11,677	600	2,319	242	50	514	3,725	....	20,005	....	....
Total, Oct. 1, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1923	3,397	32,388	16,599	3,663	1,735	57,780	11,311	71,383	63,670	16,379	7,692	170,435	3,973	34,109	20,370	6,201	3,067	67,720	....	....	295,935	....
Total, Oct. 1, 1921, to Aug. 31, 1922	10,050	35,438	14,697	7,631	5,367	73,183	21,464	79,486	54,841	22,855	24,577	203,223	10,352	56,691	38,828	7,497	6,700	120,068	....	....	....	396,474

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Developing Weaker Tendency.

Slightly larger receipts, together with a rather limited demand, caused the hay market to weaken slightly during the week ending September 22. While receipts were only about normal for this season of the year the buying was principally for current needs and was therefore of such small volume that all offerings, except those of choice grades, sold at a slightly lower level than during the past few weeks. A large percentage of the receipts were only of fair quality and the few cars of the higher grades received, therefore, sold at rather wide premiums over the bulk of the sales and probably should not be considered representative of the actual market price. Continued rains in the Southwest, together with fall farm work, restricted the movement of alfalfa and prairie hay and prices were well maintained on the offerings. The larger movement of hay was in the Central West, as is shown in the accompanying table.

Old hay was practically out of the market at Boston and the offerings were almost entirely of the new hay, which was arriving in excellent condition and of good quality. Invoices received indicated continued large receipts for the next week.

While receipts at the New York market were not large, the demand was rather limited, as dealers apparently had supplied most of their needs during the previous week. There were fair stocks in the Thirty-third Street warehouses, but quite a little of this hay was reported sold, but had not been moved by the buyers. The stocks of low grade hay in New York were larger than the needs of the trade and were difficult to sell even at concessions in price. Prices on the better grades were quoted about $1 higher in Brooklyn than in Manhattan, caused principally by the permit system which had prevented the accumulation of hay at the Brooklyn terminals.

	Sept. 17 to Sept. 22, 1923.	Sept. 10 to Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 18 to Sept. 23, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 22, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 23, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	117	102	112	3,186	3,350
New York	172	212	260	5,208	6,199
Philadelphia	58	67	64	2,087	3,631
Pittsburgh	199	145	74	4,133	4,370
Cincinnati	160	82	116	4,915	5,176
Chicago	304	298	146	8,002	8,783
Minneapolis-St. Paul	127	149	86	.....	4,439
St. Louis	152	150	155	6,079	5,464
Omaha	211	142	.....	4,292	.....
Kansas City	412	587	346	15,546	15,401
Los Angeles	146	153	143	5,584	4,176
San Francisco	164	96	60	.....	.....

The market situation was practically unchanged at Philadelphia, but heavy receipts at Pittsburgh weakened that market slightly. Dealers' stocks were fairly heavy and they apparently had sufficient hay for their immediate needs. Good grades of clover hay were in relatively better demand than the timothy.

An embargo against further shipments of hay to the Baltimore market was placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the week. This accumulation of hay tended to weaken the market, as buyers were holding off for lower prices.

There was considerable activity in the Cincinnati market during the week but the principal trading was by local buyers and for nearby shipment. There were numerous inquiries from Southern buyers but prices were still too high to effect much business with this Section. The opening of the fall racing season on the Kentucky tracks was expected to increase the demand for strictly No. 1 timothy hay during October while the racing season continued.

Rains in the Central West caused a falling off in receipts at the Chicago market toward the last of the week. The scarcity of good hay resulted in firm prices for that kind, but lower grades sold slower, and receivers were advising against the shipment of the poorer grades at the present time.

The St. Louis market was also firm on the best grades of timothy but weak for the poor quality hay.

There was an improved demand from the South for alfalfa during the week under review. Dairymen were also active buyers of alfalfa at Kansas City, but the demand from this source was principally for choice alfalfa, very little of which has been moving to market. Some sales of the best quality alfalfa were made as high as $27.50 which was about $5 over the current price of No. 1 hay. Receipts of alfalfa were increased somewhat at Omaha but this was caused principally by larger purchases by alfalfa meal mills. Pacific Coast markets remained fairly firm for alfalfa hay, although prices were reported but little changed.

Stockyards and local consumers were the principal buyers of prairie hay at practically all the markets but the demand from these sources was of good volume and caused the market to rule firm for the better grades of this hay. Farmers in the Northwest were reported to be moving very little hay to market at this time expecting higher prices later in the season.

Feedstuffs Demand Light.

Price movements in the feed markets were irregular during the week ending September 22, though in the main they tended downward.

Production of most feeds was good. Mill offerings continued light but resellers were quite active and solicited bids for near-by and future shipments. The deferred positions were in most instances quoted 50 cents to $1 lower than the spot market.

Interior stocks were generally good and warehouses at lake ports showed increased holdings of storage stocks. Several thousand tons of wheat feeds were reported held at Buffalo, N. Y.

The demand was light in all the important dairying and feeding sections. The heavy rains in Oklahoma, parts of Texas, and Kansas assisted in providing green pasturage for stock. In the Northeastern and Central Western States pasturage conditions continued good, which resulted in a light consumption of manufactured feeds. The Southeastern States as well as dairying sections on the Pacific coast indicated a light inquiry and slightly weaker markets.

One of the outstanding factors and one which it was thought by the trade would have an important bearing on future supplies of wheat feeds was the increased tendency shown by farmers to feed more wheat rather than to pay prevailing prices for feedstuffs. This tendency no doubt was partially responsible for the light interior demand during recent weeks.

The movement was fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—Lower prices for wheat feeds quoted by western shipping markets reflected an increased production and a falling off in the consumptive demand. Buyers generally realized that stocks had liberally increased by the volume of resale offerings and the lower quotations for deferred delivery and practically withdrew from the market for several days, creating weaker conditions and a break in prices, particularly in bran and middlings. Mill offerings were rather light, as their production for the next 30 days has been largely absorbed by jobbers. Storage stocks showed a marked improvement and thousands of tons were reported held at lake ports. Eastern markets reported bran offerings from South America at $29 delivered at Atlantic ports. Interior stocks were generally ample and slowly disposed of because of the increased use of substitutes and wheat. Heavy wheat feeds were in ample supply and quoted lower. Transit shipments were fair, but fully ample to meet the scattered demand.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Stocks of cottonseed at mills were approximately twice as large on September 1 as they were on the same date last year, while stocks of cake and meal were about 17,000 tons less. The demand was fair in spots but materially decreased in the Southwest, where feeders complained about the high prices asked. The export demand continued light, and up to September 1 only 6,794 tons were shipped for export from mills this season compared to 15,786 tons during the same period last year. Texas offerings were heavier and Oklahoma and Arkansas offered on a rather limited scale. Texas was easily the freest offerer in the Southwest. Prices held fairly firm, though a tendency was shown among resellers to discount prices. The movement was fair.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal slowed up considerably during the past week. An accumulation of offerings both by mills and resellers tended to depress prices and the market slumped. Many mills were reported as operating on a capacity basis. Both mills and resellers appeared anxious to sell early shipments and to obtain shipping instructions. Stocks and the movement were heavy. The export inquiry was fair.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed prices were advanced $1.50 per ton by manufacturers during the latter part of the week. A few of the larger manufacturers advised having sold their September output and that they only offered for shipment within 30 days. Production was nearly on a capacity basis, but unfilled orders readily took care of the output. The volume of new business booked was light. The movement was heavy and interior supplies were generally regarded as good.

Hominy feed.—While hominy feed was only in fair request, the strength in cash corn resulted in mills advancing their prices about 50 cents per ton. Resellers did not follow the advance; in fact their offerings were more liberal than they have been for some time. Mill stocks and interior supplies wore generally regarded as light, but the demand was equally light. Little interest was displayed by either distributors or buyers, as because of prevailing prices those needing requirements bought on a hand to mouth basis only. Offerings and the demand for deferred deliveries were negligible. The movement and production was light.

Alfalfa meal.—The market for alfalfa meal was somewhat firmer due to increased buying and the reluctancy of a number of mills to sell beyond prompt or 30-day shipment. The demand about equaled offerings in most markets. The mixed-feed trade bought lightly and the movement was chiefly on old contracts. Prices in a few markets were 50 cents per ton higher than last week. In Chicago choice medium ground was quoted $30.50 new bag basis and No. 2 at $24.50. Mill stocks and the movement were fair.

Condition of Western Pastures and Live Stock.

Grazing lands on September 1 maintained their excellent condition of a month previous in the northwestern range States, but drought caused further deterioration in the southeastern portion of the range country. The average condition for all pastures is 85% of normal, or two points below August 1, but 7 points above the condition one year ago. Recent rains in Oklahoma and Texas, which have suffered severely from drought, have already resulted in improvement and have increased the prospect for fall and winter feed.

Cattle and sheep have both slightly improved their high condition of a month ago, being reported as 92% and 98%, respectively.

Wheat and Wheat Flour: Exports from the United States During August, 1922 and 1923.

Exported to—	Wheat, including flour in terms of grain.		Wheat.		Wheat flour.	
	July-August, 1922.	July-August, 1923.	August, 1922.	August, 1923.	August, 1922.	August, 1923.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Canada	12,842,534	9,084,744	9,243,114	5,534,168	3,774	29,604
United Kingdom	9,071,908	5,350,757	5,263,477	2,419,392	207,663	170,172
Italy	7,909,330	1,713,746	4,372,501	1,033,620	3,874	4,813
Netherlands	6,435,668	3,363,596	3,517,920	1,357,678	97,115	96,559
Germany	5,439,128	2,008,269	4,846,219	1,088,215	42,137	110,236
Belgium	4,254,936	2,007,094	2,362,909	1,280,987	3,572	4,478
France	3,185,176	989,150	2,624,650	546,000	661	181
Japan	900,482	1,231,944	605,475	459,331	19,874	11,061
Cuba	710,692	815,195	2,017	1,333	90,206	90,037
Hongkong	703,863	372,802	.....	.....	102,352	66,595
China	428,526	1,581,991	56,668	33,334	65,301	273,796
Kwangtung (leased territory)	422,384	175,500	.....	.....	55,729	33,000
Turkey in Europe	415,278	203,368	.....	138,482	47,840	10,560
Finland	310,568	409,710	.....	48,000	40,456	52,987
Mexico	233,110	693,238	30	172,273	29,397	43,586
Other countries	4,824,439	2,749,675	808,219	85,454	359,701	275,726
Total	58,088,022	32,750,779	33,703,199	14,198,267	1,169,152	1,273,391
Imports	4,221,361	2,598,105	1,151,507	596,477	40,681	18,191
Reexports	1,264	1,822	.....	.....	.....	405
Excess exports	53,867,925	30,154,496	32,551,692	13,601,790	1,128,471	1,255,605

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets September 22, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$28.00	$29.50	$29.00	$24.00	$27.00	$26.50	$29.00	$30.00	$28.50	$27.00	$26.00	$22.50	.....	$26.50	$20.50	$24.50	.....	$16.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	27.50	27.00	21.50	26.25	25.50	27.50	28.00	26.50	25.00	23.00	21.50	.....	24.00	19.00	19.50	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	27.50	27.00	22.50	25.75	26.00	28.00	28.50	.....	30.00	.....	22.50	.....	25.00	19.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	24.50	25.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	24.50	.....	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....	[3]18.00	.....	.....	14.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	22.00	21.50	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	[3]20.00	[3]17.00	24.50	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	31.00	30.00	27.00	.....	[3]25.00	[3]24.00	30.50	$19.50	22.75	$20.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	29.00	27.00	25.00	.....	[3]22.00	[3]21.00	.....	18.00	20.00	19.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	27.00	22.50	21.00	.....	[3]20.00	18.00	.....	15.50	17.00	.....	14.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.50	.....	15.00	14.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	10.50	.....	13.00	12.75	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	16.50	14.00	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	.....	12.50	13.25	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	9.50	7.50	.....	7.50	7.75	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.00	.....	14.00	12.50	13.75	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.50	8.00	.....	8.00	7.75	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	12.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.00	22.50	23.00	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis.)																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	36.25	35.50	35.50	34.50	34.50	35.50	38.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	$33.00	30.50	27.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	37.00	35.50	36.50	35.50	35.00	37.50	38.50	38.00	39.00	.....	32.00	33.50	36.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....	27.50	.....	30.00
Hard winter	36.25	35.50	35.50	35.50	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	36.00	.....	33.50	35.50	31.50	.....	30.00	27.50	27.50	31.00	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	36.25	36.50	35.75	34.50	34.00	36.50	39.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00	34.50	34.00	31.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	38.25	38.00	37.50	34.50	38.00	41.00	42.00	42.00	.....	.....	36.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	41.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	38.50	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	38.00	.....	.....	33.50	33.00	31.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	30.50	.....	31.00
Wheat millrun	36.75	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	31.00	29.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	34.50	33.00	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	49.50	48.75	49.25	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	50.50	44.50	51.00	48.00	.....	54.00	54.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	50.50	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	52.75	.....	52.00	51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00	47.00	44.00	50.50	51.50	51.00	.....	.....	.....	48.25	42.00	49.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.50	47.00	48.00	46.50	46.00	43.00	41.00	41.00	41.50	45.00	40.00	46.00	47.00	47.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	60.00	55.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	33.00	28.50	30.00	.....	28.50	.....	26.50	26.00	26.50	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	52.90	.....	51.35	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.95	49.15	45.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	41.25	40.50	40.50	.....	38.50	38.50	40.00	.....	39.00	.....	.....	37.00	38.25	35.00	.....	34.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	40.75	40.00	40.00	.....	38.00	38.50	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	38.00	34.50	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]36.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	42.00	.....	39.50	44.00	.....	.....	39.00	40.00	.....	.....	44.00	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	40.00

Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Normal. [4] Rolled.

Crop Reports

Grape Production Below Last Year.

The grape crop is forecast at 3,516,592,000 pounds for the date of September 1, comparing with the estimate of a crop of 3,870,342,000 pounds in 1922. Most of the crop is in California, for which a forecast of 3,116,000,000 pounds is made for this year, compared with 3,320,000,000 pounds last year.

The forecast for California includes raisin grapes estimated on a fresh basis. If the same tonnage of raisins (225,000 tons dried) should be cured as last year, the remaining quantity of fresh grapes to be marketed for table use or juice would amount to about 660,000 tons, based on the September crop promise, comparing with 760,000 tons last year.

The natural classification of grapes in California into raisin, table, and wine grapes is approximately 60% raisin, 18% table, and 20% wine grapes at the present time; but, as the raisin grapes can be, and are, partly marketed for table use or juice, and the two latter types are to some extent interchangeable, the proportions marketed for each purpose differ from the natural proportions and shift from season to season.

In the central valleys of California the grapes have been seriously affected by mildew. Conditions are very spotted, some vineyards being unfit to harvest and others but little affected. The net result is a big drop in that State from the early promise for a crop above normal.

In New York in portions of the Chautauqua grape belt the drought of the early summer was so severe that some growers were afraid of losing their vines and this drought accounts for a marked drop in condition. In New Jersey the grape condition continued good, especially in Atlantic County. In Pennsylvania the crop is good. In North Carolina a favorable production of the Muscadine, which is the prevailing variety, is promised, and in Ohio the crop has improved. In Indiana grapes have rotted in many cases and the fruit is small, but the crop in Illinois is above the average and was improving on September 1.

Grapes: Condition and Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition Sept. 1. (100=normal.)			Production (000 omitted).	
	10-year av.	1922	1923	1922, estimated.	1923 forecast from condition Sept. 1.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
New York	76	94	69	210,000	126,814
New Jersey	83	87	89	4,505	4,320
Pennsylvania	77	95	83	50,000	34,623
Virginia	77	67	75	2,900	3,927
North Carolina	81	84	83	11,760	11,362
Ohio	77	90	81	45,000	38,144
Indiana	81	93	80	8,836	7,318
Illinois	80	97	85	12,740	11,247
Michigan	77	92	78	127,500	92,202
Iowa	78	90	90	13,000	12,184
Missouri	74	94	76	14,700	11,246
Kansas	64	92	70	6,768	4,803
Washington	86	88	90	3,784	3,915
California	87	96	82	3,320,000	3,116,000
Total, above States	85.6	95.5	81.3	3,831,493	3,478,105
United States	83.1	95.3	81.3	3,870,342	3,516,592

Colorado Mountain Lettuce Declines.

Colorado mountain lettuce has not headed as indicated by reports received for August 1. Many heads are soft and too small to be considered marketable. In some instances it is reported that a third of the heads cut are thrown out at the packing house. It is not probable that the yield of merchantable lettuce will total more than 90 crates per acre, or 623,000 crates, and possibly 1,750 cars, compared with a yield of merchantable stock last year of 60 crates per acre, or 332,000 crates. The total shipments last year were 812 cars. The total acreage reported for 1923 was 6,920 acres, which compared with a revised acreage of 5,540 acres reported in 1922 and of 900 acres in 1921.

Seeds

Recent Timothy Seed Movement Fairly Brisk.

Timothy seed movement was fairly brisk during the two weeks ending Sept. 11 and prices advanced about $1 per 100 lbs. Sixty-five per cent of the crop has been sold by growers, which is about 5% less than was reported for the 1922 and 1921 crops. Because of the larger crops in 1921 and 1922 than this year the quantity (pounds) of seed estimated to have moved from farmers' hands is slightly less than two-thirds of the 1921 and 1922 shipments at a corresponding date.

The greatest movement since harvest has taken place in southern Iowa, where 80% of the crop has been sold. In northeastern South Dakota about 30% and in southern Minnesota about 35% of their respective crops have left growers' hands.

Prices paid to growers on Sept. 11 averaged $6.45 per 100 lbs. "basis clean seed" compared with $5.45 two weeks ago, $4.25 a year ago, and $3.80 two years ago. The range of prices shown in the accompanying table is from $6 in northwestern Missouri and $6.15 in southern Minnesota to $6.65 in Illinois and $7 in northern Ohio.

Carryover of old seed in growers' and local shippers' hands in most sections is small. Comparatively few scattered localities report as much as 5–10% of the old crop held by them.

Rains in some sections have affected the quality of the seed that was late in being threshed, but the quality of the whole crop seems to be fully equal to that of last year.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Sept. 15, 1921.	Sept. 12, 1922.	Aug. 28, 1923.	Sept. 11, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Sept. 12, 1922.	Aug. 28, 1923.	Sept. 11, 1923.
					P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Northeastern Iowa	$3.60	$4.05	$5.65	$6.50	65	65	35	45
Southwestern Iowa	3.70	4.35	5.20	6.55	80	85	60	80
Southeastern Iowa	3.80	4.30	5.55	6.35	70	75	70	80
Northwestern Missouri	3.70	4.35	5.50	6.00	70	75	60	70
Northeastern Missouri	3.80	4.65	5.35	6.45	75	70	65	70
Southern Minnesota	3.55	3.90	5.35	6.15	60	45	20	35
Northeastern South Dakota	3.35	3.75	4.90	6.20	40	50	10	30
Illinois	4.30	4.25	5.50	6.65	65	55	20	55
Northern Ohio	4.25	4.65	6.25	7.00	60	55	35	55

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Sept. 1-15, 1923.	July 1 to Sept. 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	485,800	2,211,800
Canada bluegrass	600	600
Alsike clover	583,100	779,000
Crimson clover	1,493,300	4,083,000
White clover	8,700	48,600
White and alsike clover mixtures	1,600	1,600
Grass mixtures	.....	100
Meadow fescue	.....	100
Broom-corn millet	.....	50,000
Orchard grass	.....	200
Rape	218,900	240,700
English rye grass	10,200	165,100
Italian rye grass	9,000	22,300
Hairy vetch	20,800	165,300
Spring vetch	42,400	294,700

Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.

Chewing's fescue	29,500	.....
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	11,300	.....

Cotton

Prices Advance to New High Mark for Season.

The sensational advance in cotton prices which began about the first of September, and which has continued with only slight reactions since then, carried prices for October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange up to 30.30¢ per lb. on Wednesday of the week ending September 22. The average of the quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets also reached the season's high point on Wednesday, 29.30¢ per lb. The chief causes of the rapid advance during the first half of the week were reports of unusually large exports of cotton, more optimistic reports regarding the political and economic conditions in Europe, and reports of heavy rains over large areas of the Cotton Belt, which caused apprehension of delay in picking and the lowering of the grade of the open cotton.

During the latter half of the week prices sagged slightly, the future markets showing considerable irregularity. The reactions followed reports of more favorable weather in the South and reports that the demand for cotton goods had not been materially increased by the recent advance in prices for the raw material. However, activity in the cotton goods markets continued about the same as during the previous week.

The average price of No. 5 in 10 designated spot markets on September 22 was 28.80¢ per lb., compared with 27.42¢ at the close of the previous week and 20.67¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 135 points during the week, closing on September 22 at 29.25¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 136 points, closing at 28.48¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

September 22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Sept. 22, 1923.	Sept. 23, 1922.	Sept. 24, 1921.	Sept. 25, 1920.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 22, 1923.	Sept. 23, 1922.	Sept. 24, 1921.	Sept. 25, 1920.	Sept. 20, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	29.25	21.13	19.60	25.65	29.78	28.48	20.68	19.35	23.77	29.92
December	28.85	21.40	19.98	23.25	30.07	28.40	20.80	19.70	22.30	29.87
January	28.38	21.22	19.98	22.70	30.10	28.22	20.80	19.64	21.74	29.87
March	28.30	21.23	19.81	22.35	30.20	28.03	20.68	19.50	21.43	29.88
May	28.19	21.16	19.55	22.00	30.25	27.83	20.68	19.20	21.02	29.87

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of September 17–22, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Sept. 17–22, 1923.						Sept. 18–23, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	28.75	28.50	29.50	29.25	28.75	28.63	21.00	21.25	21.00	20.75	20.75	21.00
Augusta	28.56	28.31	29.50	29.19	28.69	28.75	21.00	21.13	20.88	20.75	20.88	20.94
Savannah	29.00	28.61	29.75	29.36	28.80	28.82	20.88	21.00	20.75	20.57	20.73	20.88
Montgomery	28.75	28.63	29.38	29.00	28.63	28.63	20.12	20.37	20.12	20.00	20.00	20.00
New Orleans	28.75	28.75	29.25	29.25	29.00	29.00	20.50	20.75	20.75	20.50	20.50	20.50
Memphis	28.25	28.25	28.75	29.00	29.00	29.00	21.00	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	21.00
Little Rock	29.00	28.75	28.75	29.25	29.00	29.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75
Dallas	28.15	27.75	28.85	28.70	28.15	28.20	20.15	20.30	20.05	19.80	20.00	20.15
Houston	28.75	28.45	29.70	29.45	29.00	29.00	20.60	20.85	20.60	20.40	20.50	20.75
Galveston	28.80	28.55	29.55	29.40	29.00	29.00	20.75	20.90	20.65	20.50	20.60	20.75
Average	28.68	28.46	29.30	29.19	28.80	28.80	20.68	20.83	20.63	20.48	20.55	20.67

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on September 21, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.31	1900	10.50	1908	9.40	1916	16.15
1893	8.38	1901	8.31	1909	13.10	1917	24.70
1894	6.69	1902	9.00	1910	13.90	1918	32.65
1895	8.25	1903	11.60	1911	11.15	1919	31.60
1896	8.62	1904	11.30	1912	11.85	1920	31.00
1897	6.81	1905	10.85	1913	13.60	1921	20.20
1898	5.56	1906	9.75	1914		1922	21.35
1899	6.62	1907	12.20	1915	11.25	1923	30.10

Cotton Movement, August 1–September 21, 1923, and Stocks September 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–Sept. 19, 1913.	Aug. 1–Sept. 19, 1919.	Aug. 1–Sept. 24, 1920.	Aug. 1–Sept. 23, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 22, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 21, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 22, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	964	375	472	827	668	861	576	149.5
Port stocks	378	826	785	1,381	554	365	876	41.7
Interior receipts	706	319	534	976	948	1,105	691	159.9
Interior stocks	193	666	852	1,038	601	520	779	66.8
Into sight	1,451	777	1,065	1,453	1,642	1,868	1,238	150.9
Northern spinners' takings	157	235	179	252	219	170	209	81.3
Southern spinners' takings	220	236	260	565	574	349	389	89.7
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,424	2,718	2,632	3,787	1,957	1,421	2,627	54.1

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Sept. 21, 1923.	Sept. 22, 1922.	Sept. 23, 1921.	Sept. 21, 1923.	Sept. 22, 1922.	Sept. 23, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	103	508	235	19	38	293
No. 3 or Good Middling	136	5,152	4,456	12	249	3,641
No. 4 or Strict Middling	164	12,751	20,362	1,315	1,219	22,460
No. 5 or Middling	210	14,325	50,049	2,520	3,554	37,134
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	712	7,338	41,503	2,021	2,166	19,121
No. 7 or Low Middling	250	1,182	10,179	217	43	7,368
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	29	1,954	4,335	355	500	3,210
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	39	788	3,546	147	365	3,073
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	12	33	3	3	4
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,708	44,015	134,698	6,609	8,137	96,307

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds reported on September 21, at the port of New York were 24,008 bales; on September 22, 1922, 67,602 bales; on September 23, 1921, 147,264 bales; at the port of New Orleans on September 21, 50,153 bales; on September 22, 1922, 67,853 bales; and on September 23, 1921, 410,229 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on September 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Sept. 19, 1913.	Sept. 21, 1917.	Sept. 20, 1918.	Sept. 19, 1919.	Sept. 24, 1920.	Sept. 23, 1921.	Sept. 22, 1922.	Sept. 21, 1923.	5-year average, Sept. 22, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	281	164	50	597	508	540	306	49	400
Manchester	10	12	20	71	74	53	29	14	50
Continent	123	203	141	285	230	459	275	75	278
Total	414	379	211	953	812	1,052	610	138	728

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, September 22, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Sept. 22, 1923.	Sept. 23, 1922.	Sept. 24, 1921.	Sept. 22, 1923.	Sept. 23, 1922.	Sept. 24, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 29.00	*Cents.* 20.50	*Cents.* 19.50	*Cents.* 29.00	*Cents.* 21.00	*Cents.* 20.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	50	150	175	100	200	200
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	100	375	750	200	500	600
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	150	550	1,100	300	900	1,300
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	225	800	1,500	400	1,000	1,500

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week ending September 22 were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, full 1 in	29.00
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	30.00
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	30.75
Low Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	28.00
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	32.00
Memphis:	
Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	30.00
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	34.00
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	33.00
Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	34.75
Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	35.00

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of September 10-15, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Sept. 10-15, 1923.		Sept. 11-16, 1922.		Sept. 12-17, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$48	$44	$28	$26	$42	$40
Clayton, N. C	40	38				
Dunn, N. C		40				
Goldsboro, N. C	42					
Lagrange, N. C	42	40				
Raleigh, N. C		38				
Smithfield, N. C	40		30			
Atlanta, Ga	48	45				
Conway, Ark	44	41				
Helena, Ark	43	40	25	22		
Marianna, Ark		40				28
Texarkana, Ark	45	40	23	20		
Wilmot, Ark		42	23	20		
Aberdeen, Miss	45	40	25	23		
Canton, Miss	47					
Clarksdale, Miss	46	44	26	28-30		
Glen Allen, Miss	48	45				
Greenville, Miss	52	50	28	28		
Kosciusko, Miss		43	26	23		
Macon, Miss	45	40				
Tupelo, Miss	43	40	26	24		
Yazoo City, Miss	45	43	26	23		

Whether the cotton bollworm is a native species or came originally from some other country is a matter of doubt. At any rate, long before the advent of the boll weevil it was one of the oldest, most widely distributed, and most destructive of injurious insects.

Spot Cotton Quotations for September 22 and Sales During Week of September 17–22, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for September 22, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of September 17-22, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Sept. 22, 1923.	Sept. 23, 1922.	Sept. 24, 1921.	Sept. 25, 1920.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.	Sept. 22, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	100	102	150	213	328	221	163	75
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	85	85	75	77	116	163	263	168	129	54
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	62	60	60	50	53	78	100	198	115	94	38
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	37	35	35	25	28	49	50	105	60	51	19
No. 5 or Middling	28.63	28.75	28.82	28.63	29.00	29.00	28.20	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.80	20.67	19.92	26.35	30.09	32.10	24.05
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	58	55	83	290	155	118	27
No. 7 or Low Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	125	150	150	100	113	120	203	733	408	326	64
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	150	150	150	150	150	175	200	250	250	175	180	203	323	1,128	693	311	110
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	200	200	200	200	200	250	300	350	350	250	230	288	425	1,383	943	676	154
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	13	25	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	5	13	11						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*			*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	13	13	Even.	13	10	15	25	23	30	13	16						
No. 5 or Middling	38	38	50	38	40	50	60	73	73	38	50						
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	63	88	100	88	90	100	125	150	160	113	108						
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	138	138	150	138	140	175	200	250	250	163	174						
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	13	13	13	10	10	10	40	5	13	5						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*			*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	13	13	13	15	15	15	65	50	13	23	3	45	185	150	60	1
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	40	50	40	90	95	38	55	53	135	290	238	114	20
No. 5 or Middling [2]	100	100	100	100	90	125	125	140	150	113	114	153	233	455	387	185	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	150	150	150	150	150	175	175	225	245	138	171	223	345	698	569	298	75
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	200	200	200	200	200	250	250	325	350	213	239	300	448	1,050	867	490	116
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	40	40	40	50	40	50	50	100	125	50	59						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	80	90	80	100	80	100	100	125	170	100	103						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	120	140	120	150	120	150	150	175	225	150	150						
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	88	88	88	88	90	90	90	150	160	88	102	118	220	443	396	210	49
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	138	138	138	150	150	150	150	175	225	138	155	205	310	588	544	291	71
No. 5 or Middling [2]	188	188	188	200	200	200	200	225	300	188	208	283	415	785	676	403	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	75	50	25	33						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	100	95	75	80						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	125	125	125	125	100	100	125	150	150	125	125						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	110	100	106	135	268	553	535	283	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	150	150	150	125	150	175	175	175	150	153	200	358	698	639	386	81
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	200	200	200	150	200	250	225	250	200	205	275	450	860	749	500	112
Sales for week, bales	876	6,140	1,727	1,322	2,725	7,057	77,242	72,855	18,971	2,722	[3]190,637	[3]219,645	[3]155,954	[3]151,639	[3]101,007	[3]108,184	[3]137,568

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from August 1 to September 22, 1923, amounted to 919,217 bales, compared with 916,598 bales during the corresponding period in 1922 and 770,208 bales in 1921.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–September 21, 1923, and Stocks on September 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Sept. 23, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 22, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 21, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 22, 1918–1922.	Sept. 23, 1921.	Sept. 22, 1922.	Sept. 21, 1923.	5-year average, Sept. 22, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	28	7	11	14	83	33	11	50
Augusta	61	49	22	48	111	54	18	85
Savannah	115	100	38	105	155	82	34	138
Montgomery	16	17	9	13	27	16	9	16
New Orleans	128	66	77	79	410	68	50	232
Memphis	71	42	33	39	208	59	47	174
Little Rock	26	19	2	12	33	26	10	20
Dallas	24	9	19	10	28	11	9	15
Houston	480	539	868	358	227	205	269	194
Galveston	411	379	567	282	298	235	198	200
Total	1,354	1,227	1,646	960	1,580	789	655	1,124

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to September 21, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Sept. 19, 1913.	Aug. 1–Sept. 24, 1920.	Aug. 1–Sept. 23, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 22, 1922.	Aug. 1–Sept. 21, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 22, 1919 to 1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	193,888	152,230	104,501	139,397	183,927	171,820	107.0
France	89,418	57,965	117,077	70,526	110,308	71,419	154.5
Germany	213,206	81,571	204,658	73,835	131,677	100,201	131.4
Italy	30,097	19,441	24,561	40,071	52,854	40,229	131.4
Japan	7,239	507	140,883	45,637	17,158	51,936	33.0
China	.....	1,019	41,943	1,699	100	11,165	0.9
Spain	24,509	9,437	38,691	40,644	36,195	32,409	111.7
Belgium	16,997	20,010	22,443	9,591	18,324	19,209	95.4
Canada [1]	3,331	14,378	11,924	14,427	19,871	13,705	145.0
Other countries	16,649	6,072	28,350	20,767	22,853	36,667	62.3
Total	595,334	362,630	735,031	456,594	593,267	548,760	108.1

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 21, amounted to 211,564 bales, compared with 37,747 bales the previous week, 114,243 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 214,771 bales for the week ending Sept. 19, 1913.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending September 18, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Clothes Moths and Their Control. By E. A. Back, Entomologist in Charge of Stored-Products Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 29, figs. 21. July, 1923. [September, 1923.] (**Farmers' Bulletin 1353.**)

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 49, No. 1. July, 1923. Pp. 1–100. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75 cents a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Diseases of Poultry. By Bernard A. Gallagher, bacteriologist, Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 41, figs. 15. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1337.**)

This bulletin supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 957, Important Poultry Diseases.

Keta Wheat. By J. Allen Clark, Agronomist in Charge of Western Wheat Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, and L. R. Waldon, Plant Breeder, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 16, figs. 6. August, 1923. (**Department Circular 280.**) Price, 5 cents.

Pruning Citrus Trees in the Southwest. By A. D. Shamel, physiologist, C. S. Pomeroy, pomologist, and R. E. Caryl, assistant pomologist, office of horticultural and pomological investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 32, figs. 24. June, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1333.**)

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Biological Survey. No. 56. Regulations for the Protection of Land Fur-Bearing Animals in Alaska. Pp. 4. September 1, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Soil Survey of Smith County, Mississippi. By W. E. Tharp and William De Young. Pp. 48, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1920.**)

Soil Survey of Wayne County, New York. By Cornelius Van Duyne and N. M. Kirk, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and William Seltzer, John P. Gum, and H. W. Erde, of the New York State College of Agriculture. Pp. 76, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1919.**)

A Study of Decay in Douglas Fir in the Pacific Northwest. By J. S. Boyce, pathologist, office of investigations in forest pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 20, pls. 8. July 21, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1163.**) Price, 10 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 24, No. 9. June 2, 1923. Contents: Control of snow molding in coniferous nursery stock. (F–9.) By C. F. Korstian.—An influence of moisture on bean wilt. (G–307.) By L. T. Leonard.—The pseudo-antagonism of sodium and calcium in dilute solutions. (Calif.–34.) By H. S. Reed and A. R. C. Haas.—Influence of the hydrogen-ion concentration on the growth and fixation of nitrogen by cultures of azotobacter. (Kans.–35.) By P. L. Gainey and H. W. Batchelor.—Sunflower investigations. (Idaho–6.) By Ray E. Neidig and Robert S. Snyder.—Effect of different concentrations of manganese sulphate on the growth of plants in acid and neutral soils and the necessity of manganese as a plant nutrient. (Ky.–12) By J. S. McHargue.—Sweet clover investigations. (Idaho–7.) By Ray E. Neidig and Robert S. Snyder.—Growth and composition of orange trees in sand and soil cultures. (Calif.–35.) By H. S. Reed and A. R. C. Haas. Pp. 741–814, pls. 14, fig. 1. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 24, No. 10. June 9, 1923. Contents: Further studies on the inheritance of "rogue" types in garden peas (Pisum sativum L.) (G–308.) By Wilber Brotherton, jr.—A method of treating maize seed to destroy adherent spores of downy mildew. (G–309.) By William H. Weston, jr.—Influence of the substrate and its hydrogen-ion concentration on pectinase production. (G–310.) By L. L. Harter and J. L. Weimer.—The microscopic estimation of colloids in soil separates. (H–7.) By William H. Fry. Pp. 815–883, pls. 8, figs. 4. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18, the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended Dec. 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Live Stock Poisoning by Cocklebur, by C. Dwight Marsh, physiologist in charge; G. C. Roe, assistant; and A. B. Clawson, physiologist, investigations of stock poisoning by plants. Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 4, figs. 2. August, 1923. (**Department Circular 283.**) Price, 5 cents.

Marketing Main-Crop Potatoes. By Wells A. Sherman, specialist in charge Fruit and Vegetable Division; George B. Fiske, investigator in marketing fruits and vegetables; and O. D. Miller, scientific assistant in marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 37, figs. 16. August, 1923. (**Farmer' Bulletin 1317.**)

Discusses some of the underlying facts and conditions that influence prices, the sources and character of the information the grower should use, and the differing marketing problems of the producers of the late or main crop.

The Manufacture of Camembert Cheese. By Kenneth J. Matheson, dairy manufacturing specialist, and S. A. Hall, scientific assistant in dairying, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 28, figs. 9. August 30, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1171.**) Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Mostly A Favorable Week for Agriculture.

Rather warm weather for the season prevailed in most districts east of the Mississippi River during the week ending September 25, while it was much warmer than the preceding week in the Central-Northern States. Temperatures averaged moderately below normal in the immediate Mississippi Valley, while unseasonably cool weather prevailed in the western Plateau districts. Freezing temperatures were reported from the interior of the Northeast and in northern New Mexico and southwestern Utah.

Precipitation was widespread east of the Rocky Mountains, with rather heavy falls in the central and northern Plains and middle Atlantic coast area. There was much cloudy weather from the Mississippi River eastward, but a moderate amount of sunshine in the Southwest.

Weather conditions were very favorable for farming interests in the Middle and North Atlantic Coast States, including Pennsylvania and New York, although moisture was still deficient in much of New England. The soil was in excellent condition in other sections of the area, with the best rain since last spring in New Jersey. There was some frost the first of the week in Pennsylvania, but little damage resulted. It continued rather unfavorable for rapid maturity of crops in the Ohio Valley States, where corn especially continued to make slow development; warm dry weather is much needed in that area.

Heavy rains in the western Lake region were beneficial for late crops and improved the soil condition, although work was somewhat delayed and some damage resulted to beans in Michigan from heavy rains; about ten days more of seasonable weather will be required to mature all crops in that State.

The lower Missouri Valley experienced a week of about normal weather, with the soil in generally good condition for fall seeding. Crops matured rather slowly in the upper Mississippi Valley, but conditions were favorable for crop maturity in the northern Great Plains. There was an abundance of rain in the central and lower Great Plains and the soil throughout this area is now in excellent condition for seeding wheat.

Rainfall in Texas and the Southwest was favorable for the range and stock, and general improvement is reported. There was some slight frost damage in the western Plateau area, but otherwise conditions were favorable. The soil is becoming dry in Montana and rainfall is now rather badly needed in Idaho, while the drought in general was unbroken in Washington, where it is too dry for plowing and fall seeding. Conditions were considerably improved, however, in Oregon, where rather generous showers occurred the latter part of the week, although it continued too dry in the eastern portion of the State.

Small grains.—There was some delay in preparing wheat ground in the Ohio Valley States, but this work made satisfactory progress in most sections, with ample soil moisture everywhere and too wet in a few places. The soil continued in fine condition in the extreme lower Missouri Valley where wheat land was generally ready for seeding, while the additional rains throughout the Plains States gave ample soil moisture in all sections of that area.

Conditions were also favorable for fall seeding in the more eastern States and Rocky Mountain districts, but it continued too dry in much of the far Northwest, including Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Showers improved conditions in Oregon, though it remained too dry in the eastern portion of the State. There was some wheat seeded in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, though this work had not become general, as farmers in most places were waiting fly-free dates for sowing. Much wheat was sown in the western two-thirds of Kansas where it was coming up to a fine stand, while seeding progressed satisfactorily in Oklahoma and was begun in Nebraska. Seeding progressed in the Northeastern States, being in full swing in Pennsylvania.

Threshing of a good crop of flax progressed in the northern and northwestern Plains area. Grain sorghums made good advance in the lower Great Plains, with fully half of these crops mature in Kansas. Rice harvest was at a standstill in Texas because of rain, where there was considerable damage, while the weather was unfavorable for harvest in Arkansas, and was delayed by showers the latter part of the week in California.

Corn.—Corn continued to ripen slowly in the Ohio Valley States because of persistently damp weather. Fodder in Ohio was considerably damaged by the frost of last week, while the damage to corn in the northern third of Illinois was more serious than at first thought. Only about one-half the crop is safe from frost in Indiana, where about 10 days more of warm, dry weather is needed. The late crop made good progress in Kentucky.

Slow progress in the maturing of corn was reported from Iowa where the quantity is mostly fair to very good, except very poor to fair in the north-central portion, but the general quality is poor; much is still in the milk stage. Only a small acreage of corn is yet to mature in Missouri, where cutting, shocking, and filling silos were general during the week. Corn is all safe from frost in Kansas, except in the late northwestern districts, while all but the late fields have matured in Nebraska in unusually good condition. The crop was mostly cut and shocked in Minnesota; cutting was general in Wisconsin, while there is no longer danger from frost in the northern and northwestern Plains.

Late corn made good progress in the lower Great Plains and in Arkansas, while the weather was favorable, as a rule, in Southeastern States. Cutting progressed in the middle Atlantic area, though there was some interruption by frequent showers.

LITTLE CHANGE IN CONDITION OF COTTON.

Cotton.—The temperature averaged considerably above normal in the eastern portion of the Cotton Belt and about normal in the western portion, but rather cool weather prevailed in Mississippi Valley districts. Rainfall was heavy in the northwestern, and rather heavy in much of the eastern portion of the belt, but was generally light to moderate elsewhere. There was a fair amount of sunshine in nearly all sections.

Cotton continued to make fairly good progress in western and northern Texas but poor elsewhere with further damage to open bolls by rain. Very little change in the general condition of the crop was noted, as favorable growth of late plants has been offset by weevil and worm damage. The first part of the week was unfavorable for picking and ginning but the latter part was favorable. It continued too wet in Oklahoma where bolls opened slowly, and there was further damage by beating rains, while picking was retarded. The condition of the crop remained fair in that State.

Cotton further deteriorated, or made only poor progress in Arkansas because of rains the first of the week and cool, cloudy weather the latter part. Bolls opened slowly and there was complaint of rotting and some sprouting. Picking was delayed also in Louisiana where the general condition of the crop ranged from poor to fair. The weather was mostly favorable for field work in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, where picking and ginning made satisfactory progress as a rule. Cotton is all open in Georgia, except in the extreme northern portion, while the crop has all been gathered in many places as far north as Macon. Little or no change was reported in the condition of cotton in North Carolina, continuing fair to very good for the early, with the late ranging from very poor to fair due mostly to weevil damage. The crop is practically all made in South Carolina, with bolls opening rapidly, and picking and ginning being kept fairly well in hand, though the gins are rushed. Harvest was being pushed in Tennessee, with weather conditions mostly favorable, while the crop has been practically all gathered in Florida. Cotton made satisfactory progress in Arizona, and cool weather in California was favorable for picking.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—The rainfall of the week favorably affected late potatoes in the northeastern districts and in the western Lake region, while much improvement was reported in the upper Mississippi Valley. The harvest of sweet potatoes made satisfactory progress in the Southeastern States, with fair to good results. Tomato harvest was delayed by wet weather in the Ohio Valley States, while the harvest of truck was interrupted in the middle Atlantic coast area. The weather was very favorable for truck and minor crops in the west Gulf section, but there was some frost damage in the Plateau districts of the West. The sugar-beet crop continued satisfactory in all sections where grown, being especially good in Michigan. Rain was unfavorable for tobacco harvest in the Ohio Valley, but the bulk of the crop has been secured in Virginia. The weather was favorable for sugar cane in Louisiana, while the crop made fair to good progress in the more southeastern localities.

Ranges, pastures, and stock.—Widespread rains and moderate temperatures were very favorable for fall pastures in all sections of the country from the Great Plains eastward, although more rain was needed in some east Gulf districts and in the far Northeast. Grass improved from the Lake region eastward and in the middle Atlantic coast area. Showers in New England, and substantial rains in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were especially beneficial. Further generous rains from the lower Great Plains southward and southwestward improved the range condition in those sections, particularly in Texas and in eastern Arizona.

Both the range and live stock remained in good condition in Utah, while grass was curing satisfactorily in eastern Wyoming.

Rains during the week were helpful in Nevada, while showers the latter part improved the range in California. Pastures and ranges were dry and needing rain badly, however, in Idaho and Washington, but the range remained mostly in good condition in Montana, where livestock continued excellent.

There was some injury by frost to alfalfa seed in Utah, and ripening was retarded by cool weather, but much seed has already been harvested in that State. There was some delay to soybean and cowpea haying in the Ohio Valley States, and the weather was rather unfavorable for haying in parts of the trans-Mississippi area.

Fruit.—The week was mainly favorable for fruit, and the seasonable harvesting of various kinds usually made good progress, although showers caused some delay in Ohio and western Colorado, while rains in California hurt grapes and some drying fruit. Citrus-fruit prospects are very good, and pecans in Georgia promise a heavy crop. In some northeastern portions there is complaint that apples are small.

Temperatures Mostly Seasonable.

Following the unseasonably cool weather in the Central and Northern States during last week, there was a marked reaction to higher temperatures, although, at the beginning of the week, some low readings for the season occurred in the more northeastern States. The Atlantic Coast States experienced rather warm weather for the season during the middle and latter parts of the week, but the last half was much cooler in the far Western States, particularly in the Plateau districts. Unseasonably warm weather prevailed the last part of the week in the northern Great Plains, but, at the same time, there was a sharp drop in temperature in the far Southwest, with frost in Nevada, northern Arizona, and southwestern Utah.

Showers occurred in the lower Great Plains during the first 24 hours of the week, and rainfall was general east of the Plains area during the following two days, except in a few sections of the South and along the south Atlantic coast. Rainfall was frequent the middle and latter parts of the week in the middle and north Atlantic coast areas, and was rather widespread in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau districts at its close.

Chart 1, page 344, shows that the temperature for the week as a whole averaged considerably above normal in the Atlantic States, save Florida, and in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Nevertheless temperatures fell slightly below freezing in portions of northern New England. The mean temperature was generally a little above normal in other districts east of the Rockies, save from Iowa and southern Wisconsin southward to the coasts of Louisiana and eastern Texas, where it averaged a little below normal. West of the Continental Divide the week was warmer than normal in much of the northern Plateau and in the coast districts of California, but elsewhere it was close to or below normal, and it averaged considerably below in the interior of California and the southern half of the Plateau area. Many elevated portions of the middle and southern Plateau experienced temperatures below freezing, the lowest mark reported being 28° at Flagstaff, Ariz., on the 24th.

Chart 2, page 344, indicates that while only a few areas, comparatively small, were without rain, yet the distribution was notably uneven. Portions of the Middle and South Atlantic States had large amounts, likewise many parts of the Plains and a strip from the northern Plains eastward to the southern upper Lake region, also the northern Pacific coast districts and northern California. Rainfall was usually light or quite lacking from the Ohio River to the east and middle Gulf coast, and in northernmost districts from Lake Huron westward to the Cascades.

There was an abundance of sunshine in the Gulf States, the far Southwest, and most portions of the Plains, though only 3 stations reported over 90 per cent. From eastern Arkansas and western Tennessee northeastward to the southern Lake region there was much cloudiness, also in the Pacific northwest, and in the Atlantic States, notably near the coast from Virginia to Massachusetts.

Weather and Wheat and Corn in Argentina.

Considerably warmer weather prevailed in the corn-producing area of Argentina, South America, during the week ending September 24, the mean temperature for the week being 3° above normal, which was 7° warmer than the preceding week. Warmer weather prevailed also throughout the principal winter-wheat sections. No rain fell in the corn area, but seasonable amounts were reported from the southern portion of the wheat country. The Argentina data conclude the table on this page

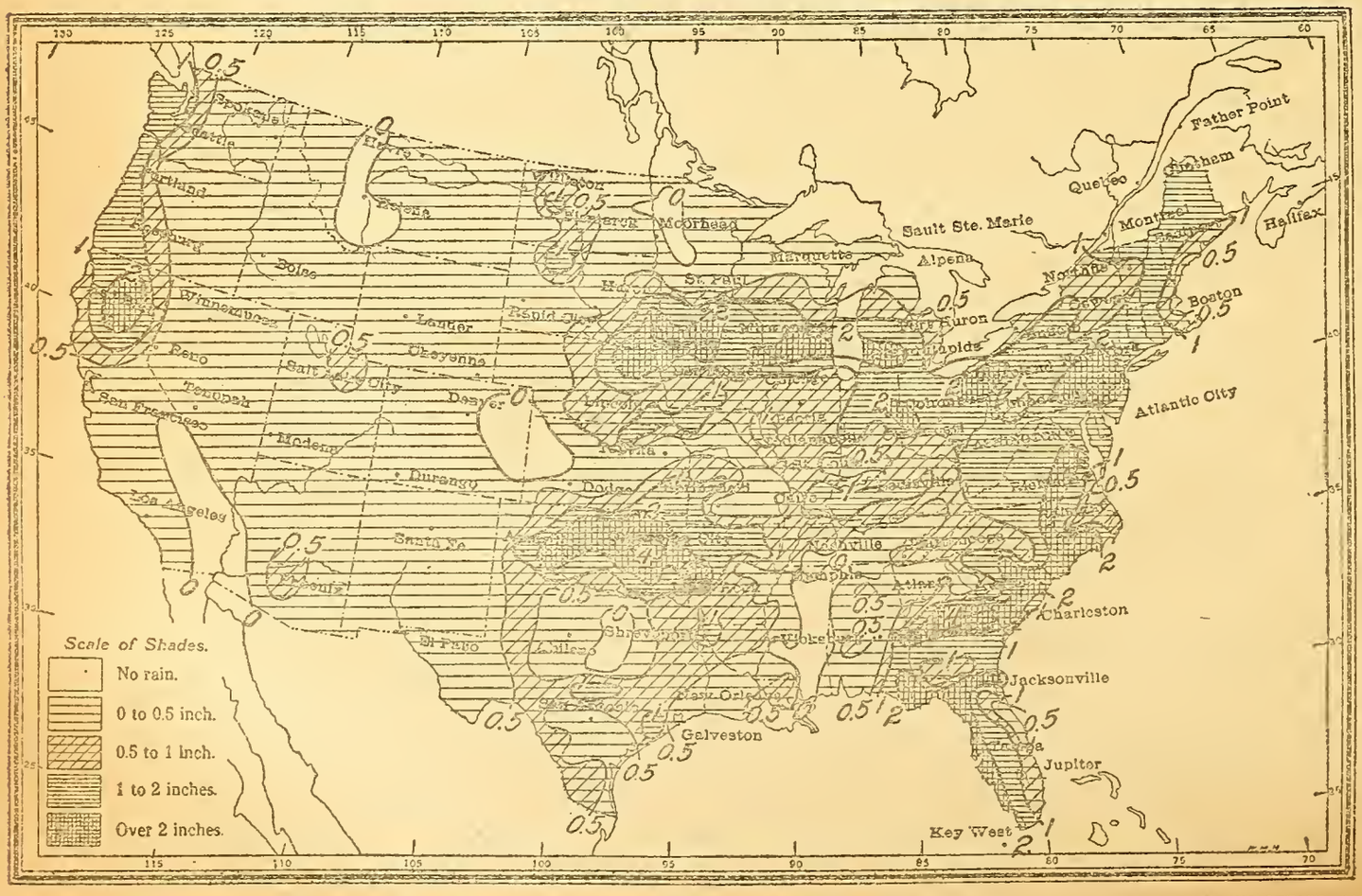
Temperature and Precipitation for the Week September 19-25, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Portland, Me.	62	+4	0.4	−0.4
Burlington	58	+1	1.4	+0.5
Northfield	58	+6	0.7	0
Concord	62	+4	1.5	+0.7
Boston	66	+4	0.3	−0.5
New Haven	68	+6	1.7	+0.9
Albany	64	+3	1.0	+0.3
Binghamton	66	+8	0.7	+0.1
New York	68	+3	1.9	+1.0
Scranton	68	+8	2.7	+2.1
Harrisburg	70	+7	2.4	+1.8
Philadelphia	70	+4	2.3	+1.5
Trenton	70	+5	2.7	+1.9
Baltimore	72	+5	1.6	+0.8
Washington	74	+8	1.8	+1.0
Norfolk	74	+4	0.2	−0.7
Richmond	74	+5	2.5	+1.7
Lynchburg	70	+3	1.3	+0.5
Wytheville	70	+8	1.8	+1.0
Asheville	70	+7	0.6	0
Charlotte	74	+4	0.4	−0.3
Raleigh	74	+5	3.5	+2.7
Hatteras	76	+3	0.6	−0.9
Wilmington	76	+4	4.0	+2.8
Charleston	78	+3	0.7	−0.5
Columbia, S.C.	76	+4	1.9	+1.2
Augusta	76	+2	1.6	+0.6
Atlanta	74	+3	0.1	−0.7
Macon	76	+5	5.0	+4.1
Savannah	78	+3	0.5	−0.7
Thomasville	80	+4	0.6	−0.4
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	80	+3	2.1	+0.1
Miami	82	+1	0.5	−1.9
Key West	82	0	2.8	+1.0
Tampa	80	+1	2.0	+0.5
Pensacola	78	+1	T.	−1.0
Mobile	78	+1	0.1	−1.1
Montgomery	76	+1	T.	−0.7
Anniston	74	+4	T.	−0.8
Birmingham	74	+2	1.3	+0.5
Meridian	72	+1	0	−0.8
Vicksburg	72	−3	T.	−0.8
New Orleans	78	0	0	−1.2
Shreveport	72	−2	2.0	+1.3
Little Rock	70	−2	0.4	−0.4
Fort Smith	68	−3	1.8	+1.1
Bentonville	66	−1	1.0	+0.2
Oklahoma	70	0	3.8	+3.2
Abilene	72	0	0.4	−0.5
Fort Worth	76	+1	T.	−0.9
Dallas	74	.....	T.	.....
Palestine	72	−4	0.8	0
Taylor	76	+1	1.0	+0.3
Houston	78	.....	0.4	.....
Galveston	78	−1	T.	−1.4
Corpus Christi	82	+4	0.3	−0.9
San Antonio	78	+2	T.	−0.7
Del Rio	80	+2	0.6	0
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	70	−2	0.9	+0.1
Nashville	70	0	T.	−0.8
Chattanooga	72	+1	1.4	+0.6
Knoxville	74	+5	0.3	−0.3
Lexington	70	+4	0.5	−0.1
Louisville	70	+1	0.5	−0.1
Evansville	70	+2	0.6	0
Indianapolis	66	+1	0.8	+0.2
Cincinnati	68	+3	0.4	−0.1
Dayton	66	+1	2.1	+1.6
Columbus	66	+1	1.0	+0.4
Parkersburg	70	+6	1.9	+1.5
Elkins	66	+6	1.1	+0.6
Pittsburgh	68	+3	0.5	0
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	62	+3	0.2	−0.5
La Crosse	58	−2	1.5	+0.7
Madison	60	0	2.9	+2.2
Charles City	60	+1	1.2	+0.6
Dubuque	58	−4	2.1	+1.3
Davenport	62	−2	0.9	+0.2
Des Moines	62	−2	0.8	0
Keokuk	64	−1	1.0	+0.1
Peoria	64	+2	1.0	+0.2
Terre Haute	66	.....	1.3	.....
Springfield, Ill.	64	−2	0.8	−0.1
Hannibal	64	−2	1.3	+0.5
St. Louis	66	−2	0.7	0
Cairo	70	0	1.2	+0.7
Lake Region.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Canton	62	+5	0.7	+0.1
Syracuse	62	+2	1.6	+0.9
Buffalo	62	+1	0.4	−0.4
Erie	64	+2	0.9	+0.1
Cleveland	64	+2	1.4	+0.8
Toledo	62	−1	0.9	+0.4
Detroit	62	0	0.8	+0.2
Saginaw	60	+1	0.4	−0.4
Grand Rapids	62	+2	1.8	+1.0
Chicago	64	0	0.7	+0.1
Fort Wayne	64	.....	1.2	.....
Milwaukee	60	−1	3.4	+2.7
Green Bay	60	+3	0.2	−0.5
Escanaba	54	−1	0.1	−0.8
Ludington	56	.....	0.7	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	56	+4	T.	−0.6
Marquette	58	+3	T.	−0.8
Duluth	58	+5	T.	−0.8
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	64	−2	0.1	−0.7
Columbia, Mo.	64	−2	0.3	−0.4
Kansas City	64	−1	0.4	−0.4
St. Joseph	64	.....	1.1	.....
Topeka	66	0	0.4	−0.3
Iola	68	+2	2.0	+1.3
Wichita	66	−2	0.5	−0.1
Dodge City	66	−1	0.2	−0.1
Concordia	66	0	1.5	+1.1
North Platte	64	+4	0.4	+0.1
Lincoln	64	+1	1.0	+0.5
Omaha	64	−1	0.7	+0.2
Sioux City	62	+1	4.1	+3.5
Valentine	64	+4	0.7	+0.3
Rapid City	60	+3	0.1	−0.1
Pierre	62	+1	0.1	0
Huron	64	+5	0.4	+0.2
Moorhead	64	+8	0.1	−0.3
Devils Lake	58	+5	T.	−0.3
Bismarck	60	+4	0.6	+0.5
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	62	+3	0.3	+0.2
Havre	54	0	T.	−0.1
Kalispell	54	+2	T.	−0.2
Helena	56	+2	T.	−0.2
Yellowstone Park.	52	+1	T.	−0.3
Lander	56	+3	0.3	0
Cheyenne	56	+1	0.2	0
Grand Junction.	58	−6	0.4	+0.1
Denver	62	+1	T.	−0.2
Pueblo	62	0	0.2	+0.1
Amarillo	66	0	1.9	+1.4
El Paso	72	+1	0.2	−0.1
Roswell	70	+1	T.	−0.6
Santa Fe	56	−3	0.5	+0.1
Flagstaff	50	−4	0.1	−0.3
Phoenix	74	−5	0.7	+0.5
Yuma	76	−6	0	−T.
Tonopah	54	−6	0.2	+0.1
Modena	54	−4	0.1	−0.1
Salt Lake City.	62	0	0.5	+0.3
Reno	54	−4	0.2	+0.1
Winnemucca	56	−1	0.2	+0.1
Pocatello	62	+4	T.	−0.2
Boise	60	+1	T.	−0.1
Lewiston	60	−1	T.	−0.1
Baker	52	−3	0.2	+0.1
Walla Walla	60	−3	T.	−0.2
Spokane	56	−1	T.	−0.1
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	52	0	1.1	−0.7
Seattle	56	0	1.2	+0.6
North Head	54	−2	2.0	+1.5
Portland, Oreg	60	0	0.4	−0.1
Roseburg	60	−1	1.4	+1.1
Eureka	56	+1	0.8	+0.5
Red Bluff	64	−3	2.2	+1.9
Sacramento	64	−4	0.5	+0.4
San Francisco	64	+3	0.4	+0.2
Fresno	68	−4	0.2	+0.1
San Luis Obispo.	62	+1	0.1	−0.1
Los Angeles	68	0	0.1	+0.1
San Diego	66	−1	T.	0
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area.	61	+3	0	−0.5
Southern wheat area.	57	+3	0.4	0

T. indicates trace.
[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., September 25, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., Sept. 25, 1923.



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